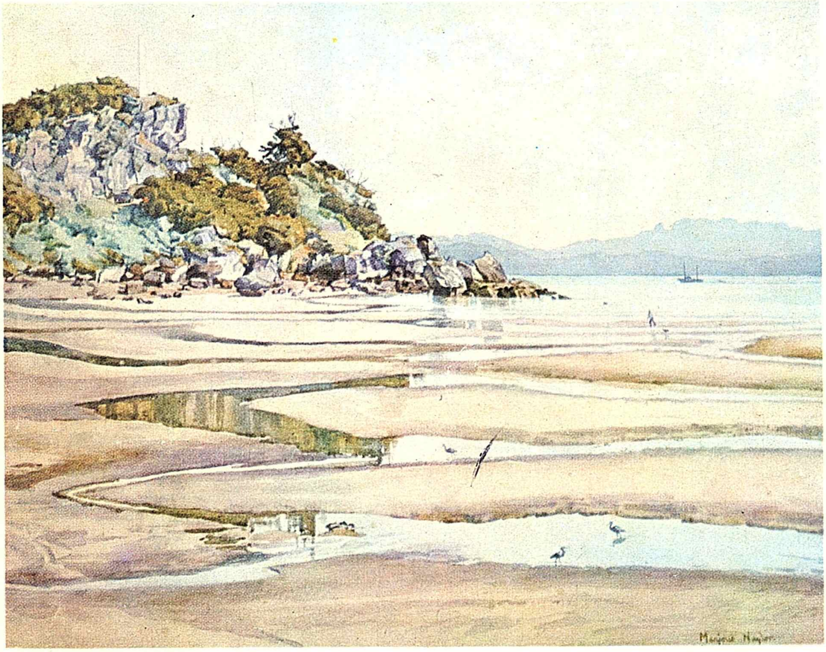
ABEL TASMAN NATIONAL PARK



NELSON, NEW ZEALAND

$1.00

ABEL TASMAN NATIONAL PARK

A Handbook for Visitors

Edited by Emily Host

ABEL TASMAN NATIONAL PARK BOARD
NELSON NEW ZEALAND

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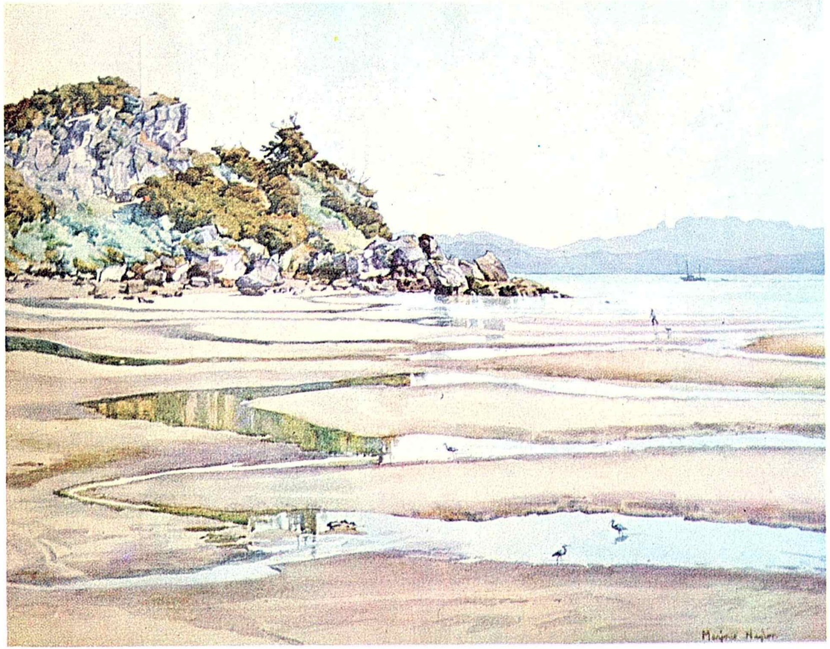
NELSON NEW ZEALAND



Water colour painting of the Abel Tasman Memorial, by Marjorie Naylor, presented to H.R.H. Princess Beatrix and Prince Claus, of the Netherlands, by the Park Board, on the occasion of their marriage.

Photo: G. C. Wood.

Foreword to the First Edition

IN presenting this handbook of the Abel Tasman National Park, the Board is confident that a gap in the recorded history and description of this delightful corner of the Dominion will be filled. Much effort has gone into the compilation of this book and the Board is indebted to Mrs. Perrine Moncrieff, P.P.R.A.O.U., a member of the Board, whose enthusiasm initiated its preparation, and also to Mrs. Emily Host, of Nelson, who has undertaken the editing of the large amount of material supplied by the many individuals keen to assist. Little has already been published about the area, and the compilation of the handbook has been no easy task. Where possible every care has been taken to check the accuracy and authenticity of the material.

The Park is rich in history: its coastline was the scene of early Maori occupation and the visits of exploration of the Dutchman, Abel Tasman, in the 17th century, and, later, of the Frenchman, Dumont d'Urville. Captain James Cook also visited the area. Its botanical background is unique in that its bush shows a blending of the natural cover of both the North and South Island, a phenomenon of nature not found elsewhere in the Dominion. Its coastline, with its many beaches of golden sand, is typical of this part of New Zealand. What more suitable an area could be envisaged for a National Park where this and succeeding generations will 'enjoy freedom of entry to a storehouse of natural treasures, to receive in full measure the inspiration, enjoyment, recreation and other benefits to be derived from its mountains, forests, rivers and beaches'.

It can be described as a family man's park. No special knowledge or equipment is necessary to enjoy the physical pleasures of boating, tramping, fishing, climbing, swimming or just lazing about, or the more cultural pursuits of botany, ornithology, geology and conchology.

Preservation is the main purpose of the Board's policy, closely allied with a programme of development to open up areas for public use where this does not detract unduly from the natural charm of the environment. In some portions of the Park man has already left his ugly imprint in the denuded hills, legacies of the removal of timber and the firing of the bush. Though in fairness is must be conceded this was not wanton destruction, it will take many years for nature to regenerate these areas; but whilst the protection of the Act exists for the total prohibition of further milling and firing, time is working on nature's side.

With this brief word picture of the Park, it is appropriate to acknowledge the major assistance in the supply of copy for the handbook given by Lt.-Commander A. K. Griffith, R.N.Z.N.V.R., Mrs. Perrine Moncrieff, Mr. Keith Knapp, all of Nelson, Messrs. T. J. McKee and J. C. Braithwaite, of Mapua, and E. J. Sixtus, of Canaan; Mr. A. E. Esler, of Massey Agricultural College, and Messrs Owen Wilkes and Maurice Sinclair, of Canterbury.

Others who have helped in no small way are Mr. F. J. Pratt, of Wanganui; Mr. F. G. Hadfield, of Awaroa; Mr. N. Nalder, of Torrent Bay; Mrs. A. G. St. John and Messrs. Claude Reilly, Temple Sutherland, J. A. Peterson, W. J. Eginton; also the Turnbull Library, National Publicity Studios, the N.Z. Geological Survey and the Cawthron Institute. Mrs. P. Meade, Miss Marjorie Naylor and Mr. A. E. Esler supplied the line drawings and sketches. The map is the work of Mr. D. A. MacMorland, of the Lands and Survey Department, Nelson. The cover design is by Mrs. P. Meade.

To all these good people, to Mr. L. W. McCaskill, of Christchurch, and many others, the Board expresses its grateful thanks.

KEITH R. ARRES,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Nelson.
Chairman.

Foreword to the Second Edition

THIS book, first presented in 1962 and reprinted in 1965, has been almost completely rewritten. Although it increased the cost of production, coloured photographs have been included in this edition. The handbook has been produced only through the efforts of the authors who contributed freely of their specialised knowledge, and the Park Board is deeply indebted to them and to others, acknowledged below, who have assisted in many ways.

As the use of the Park continues to increase each year, so do the problems of its development and conservation. The beauty and natural amenities of a National Park can rapidly deteriorate under the pressure of human activities pursued within and around it, unless guarded with foresight and imagination. This, the Park Board endeavours to do, but can only achieve with the continued support and goodwill of the public in whose interest it acts.

This book provides a good deal of general information about the Park, including its plant and bird life. It is hoped that much of this picture will remain unchanged over the years and that the Park may always be a place of rest and quiet relaxation for those who work in a world of mounting commercial and industrial activity.

This new handbook is presented in the hope that it will deepen your interest and so increase your enjoyment of the Park.

E. N. YOUNG,

Chairman.

Acknowledgements

The Board gratefullly acknowledges the assistance given by: Mrs. C. O. Moulder, Mrs. J. M. Gouldie, Mrs. R. Claasen, Miss R. Z. R. Richardson, Miss Enid Stanton, Miss G. M. B. Jones (Nelson Public Library), Miss Elsie Arnold (Richmond Public Library), Mr. F. J. Pratt (Wanganui), Dr. J. M. Hoy, Messrs. W. B. Brockie, K. W. Holcroft, W. H. Flowerday, Phillip Westrupp and Capt. E. R. Ricketts and many others.

Editor's Note

At the time of going to press the Board has acquired all of the Pitt Head Peninsula except for an acre or so around the cottage at the Anchorage but this land cannot be shown on the end map as National Park land until gazetted as such.

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INTRODUCING THE PARK

How to get there and what to do

THE Abel Tasman National Park is still in its natural state; somewhere to "get away from it all" for a peaceful vacation from modern conveniences and hum-drum city life. Apart from the access road to Totaranui, there are no motor roads. Visitors walk over the hills and around the beaches, or travel by boat.

It is ideal for holiday makers keen on fishing, bush-walking, rock collecting, water skiing, hunting, boating and bathing. All the bays and beaches are easily accessible to the visitors with a small pleasure boat.

The Park Headquarters at Totaranui are reached by road from Takaka. A motor road also goes to Marahau on the southern boundary, but from there the visitor must go on foot. Access tracks around the coast have been opened up for trampers.

TRACKS AND HUTS

By motoring to the end of the Canaan road on the Takaka Hill, then to Messrs. K. C. and B. C. Jenkins' farm (Permission must be obtained, tel. 297S or 279D Motueka) the more adventurous trampers may enter the Park at the Wainui Saddle and either move down the Wainui River track to Clifton, or follow the marked track to Moa Park. Moa Park hut is situated at the junction of the track network. The track south leads to Castle Rock hut and another track southeast leads direct to Porter's Rock Trig Station. A view of the whole Park confronts the tramper from this vantage point, a panorama of virgin bush, with the shimmering waters of Tasman Bay and western mountains as a backdrop.

From Moa Park hut, a well defined track leads down Table Creek and on to the watershed between Wainui and Awapoto Rivers. Along the watershed north to the Totaranui road near Awaroa Saddle, there is a good view of the curved tentacle of Farewell Spit, which thrusts its point at the rate of one mile every ten years into Golden Bay.

Access tracks around Totaranui and from Torrent Bay are shown on the map at the end of this handbook. These tracks are also described under the section on tracks, page 39. Huts and camp sites are established on all routes and tracks.

FISHING

Snapper is caught from the beaches at Marahau in September and November as they chase whitebait into coastal streams. Snapper eat whitebait, but prefer shellfish and squid, their staple diet, which are the best baits to use. The main snapper ground is on the rock shelf, approximately three miles offshore from the Motueka River mouth to Tonga Island. Depth of water is approximately ten fathoms at the neaps and the best time to fish is early morning or at sundown, irrespective of tides. December and January are the best months for "the shelf."

Fishermen should "spin" for kahawai, barracouta and the occasional kingfish off the Riwaka Flats or between Ngaio Island and Torrent Bay Head. The chance of a "strike" is especially promising where the currents from Sandy Bay and the Motueka River drift meet, about a mile on the south side of Fisherman Island. Fish approximately 30-40 yards a-stern and about fourteen feet deep.

Many kinds of fish are caught off the reefs of Torrent Head, Bark Bay, Six Foot Rock, Hapuka Reef, Adele and Fisherman Islands. Varieties include snapper, conger eel, moki, cod, sea perch and sharks. Here also, the skin diver reaps a good harvest of crayfish.

Shellfish are plentiful at the Marahau estuary; the beds of cockles are feet deep, and actually "spring" when walked on. Marahau was once a favourite Maori eating ground, and a few years ago, huge piles of shells were in evidence where most of the private baches now stand. Scallops are in abundance if trawled for on a north and south run between Fisherman Island and the mainland. Skin divers collect many of these shellfish from the beaches of Astrolabe and further north. For further information see chapter on Fish, page 47.

CAMPING AND BOATING

For camping and caravan enthusiasts, there are excellent facilities at Totaranui, and also at Kaiteriteri Beach, approximately three miles from the southern end of the Park. Both camps are popular during the Christmas period and boat launching facilities are exceptionally good at Kaiteriteri Beach. This beach is probably the only one in the area where a boat can be launched successfully at any tide and in any weather condition. This characteristic is a boon for visitors from Nelson who wish to launch their runabounts for a trip along the coastal area of the Park and return the same day. The only difficult wind is the easterly which can make conditions uncomfortable when traversing the area between Astrolabe and Ngaio Island, especially at the entrance to Sandy Bay where the water is shallow. However, the easterly is not a usual wind. Southwesters and northeasters blow more frequently, but the former invariably drops towards evening. For detailed sailing directions see chapter on Sailing and Boating, page 53.

TRAMPING

The tramper, hunter and bush-walker is well catered for, and the combination of native bush and marine scenery makes the Park unique in this respect. The varying changes in colour, from the many greens in bush and fern to the golden coloured sands and marine blues, gives opportunity to keen photographers.

Apart from tramping trips for the more active walker, it is now possible to walk easily from Marahau to Totaranui, around the coast on a track, part of which is well formed and part partially formed. There is a good hut at Torrent Bay and a fine camping spot on the Bark Bay peninsula. This trip should be organised by having a friend drive your party to the Marahau road-head and collect the group again at Totaranui, in approximately two days time. It is possible for reasonably fit people to walk this track in one and a half days, providing too much time is not spent on photography. For a pleasant weekend, leave Nelson on Friday night (summer time) and walk as far as Tinline Bay before camping the night. This gives a good start for the trip to Totaranui and return via Takaka, by car. Try to spend a little time around the Falls River and Bark Bay areas where the scenery is particularly good.

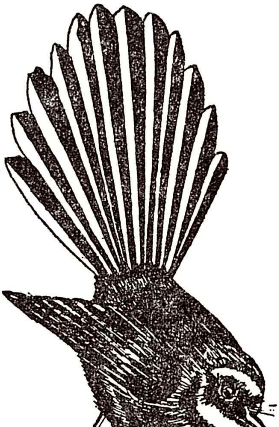
HUNTING

Hunters are welcomed by the Park Board. One of the most important functions of a National Park is to conserve flora, and therefore, controlled hunting is essential. Permits are required to carry firearms and to take hunting dogs into the Park. Hunting parties must also operate within specified shooting blocks for the protection of other visitors to the Park. For this reason permits for hunting are curtailed over the holiday season. The conservation of wild life, and the full protection of birdlife should be a priority in the hunter's code of ethics.

HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES

For rest and relaxation, Totaranui, with its lovely beaches, easy short walking tracks, camping, fishing, swimming and water ski-ing is ideal. The new Park Headquarters there, has a community hall and Park museum. When driving over from Takaka, stop the car and stroll up to the Tasman Memorial. The beautiful Tata Islands and beach resort are framed by Golden Bay. The headlands and beaches forming the northern extremities of the Park are seen to the east.

—D. A. MacMorland.



WEATHER
and
CLIMATE

THE Nelson region, and in particular the areas near Tasman Bay are sheltered by mountain ranges from southerly and easterly winds, and also from the predominating westerlies of the New Zealand area. Thus, the region in general, has a sunny, mild climate, less windy than most other areas in New Zealand. Extremes of temperature are not great, and there are few severe, late frosts. These factors help to make the district suitable for fruit growing and for outdoor recreational activities. Abel Tasman National Park, to a large extent, shares these characteristics, but it extends to both north and west beyond the zone in which the sheltering effect is greatest, and in its hills there is more rain and cloud than on the plains.

WIND

Local surface winds are largely controlled by the form of the land. When a westerly air-stream blows on to central New Zealand, the wind in Golden Bay is deflected to blow from the northwest, and in Tasman Bay it is northerly or northeasterly. Southwesterlies find an open way down the Waimea and Motueka valleys. Thus at Motueka (south of the Park boundary) surface winds are frequently calm (53%), from the northeast (28%), or southwest (18%). At Totaranui near the northern end of the Park, in a few years of observations made at 9 a.m., there were many calms (55%) otherwise southeast (18%) or northwest (15%) wind directions predominated. There were few strong winds. On the higher hills in the Park strong winds will be of much more frequent occurrence and the winds will be more often from a westerly quarter (as in the "free air" above the influence of land forms). In the valleys and on the coast, winds will be often light and variable in direction. Offshore, during generally unsettled windy periods, sudden and severe local squalls must be expected, especially opposite valley entrances and near steep headlands. Only local experience can be a guide to those areas which are particularly liable to such effects, and to the weather situations in which they occur.

RAIN

As it lies open to the north, the district receives most rainfall with northerly winds, for example, when a depression approaches from the Tasman Sea. This situation often gives heavy falls of rain, especially in the hills behind the Coast. Sometimes, with a slow moving situation of this type, northerlies and rain persist for several days. Cold fronts and low pressure troughs crossing the area in periods of generally westerly wind flow, characteristically give only a brief period of rain in the area, followed by a rapid clearance to sunny skies, although scattered showers may persist for a time in the ranges.

Coastal areas of the park receive 60 to 65 inches of rain per year on average (e.g. Totaranui, 64") and in the high inland areas the total probably exceeds an average of 100 inches per year (e.g. Takaka Hill, outside the Park, averages 85" at 2,500 ft). At Totaranui rain falls on an average of 125 days per year. In the inland areas, the number of rain days is probably considerably more. Rainfall is fairly uniformly distributed throughout the year, with a higher average in winter and early spring than in summer. Long dry spells are most likely in summer. Snow seldom falls at sea level, but occasionally lies for brief periods on the high ground in the Park.

TEMPERATURE

Temperatures measured at Riwaka can be used as an indication of the temperature likely to be experienced in coastal areas of the Park. In summer days (January and February) the temperature rises on average to 74°F, and the average daily minimum is 53°F. In winter the corresponding figures are 55°F and 34°F. Air temperature seldom exceeds 85°F (one day in three years on average) or falls below 27°F (four days per year on average). Minimum temperatures are much influenced by the local surroundings. Riwaka experiences air frost on an average of 34 days in the year, and ground frost on 83. In the Park, hill slopes near sea level, would be much less frosty. At higher altitudes temperatures are cooler, decreasing on the average by approximately 3°F per thousand feet above sea level.

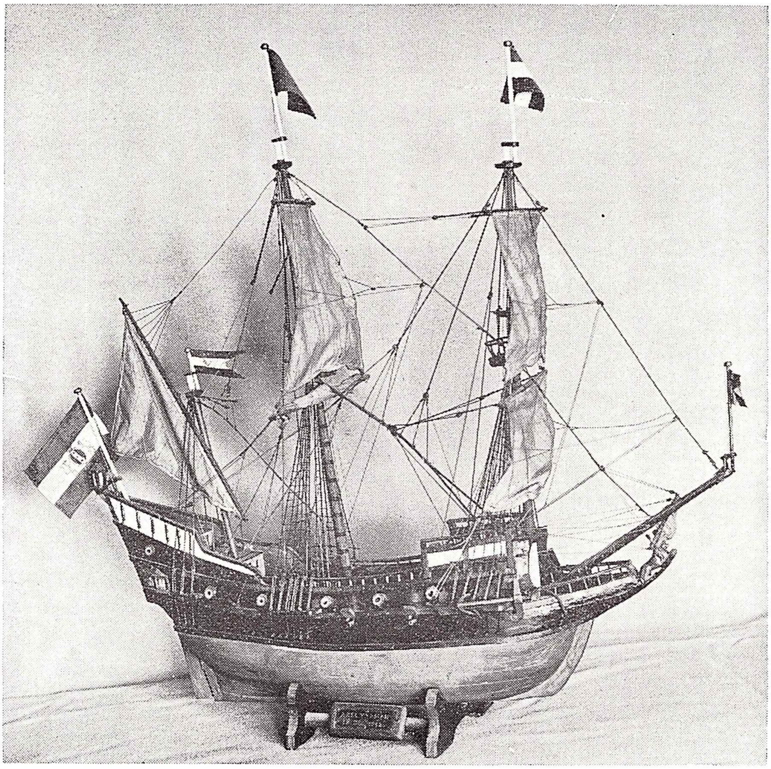
SUNSHINE

Sunshine records over a few years at Riwaka, show it to be one of the sunniest places in New Zealand, with approximately 2,400 hours of bright sunshine per year. The eastern coast of the Park probably gets a similar amount of sunshine.

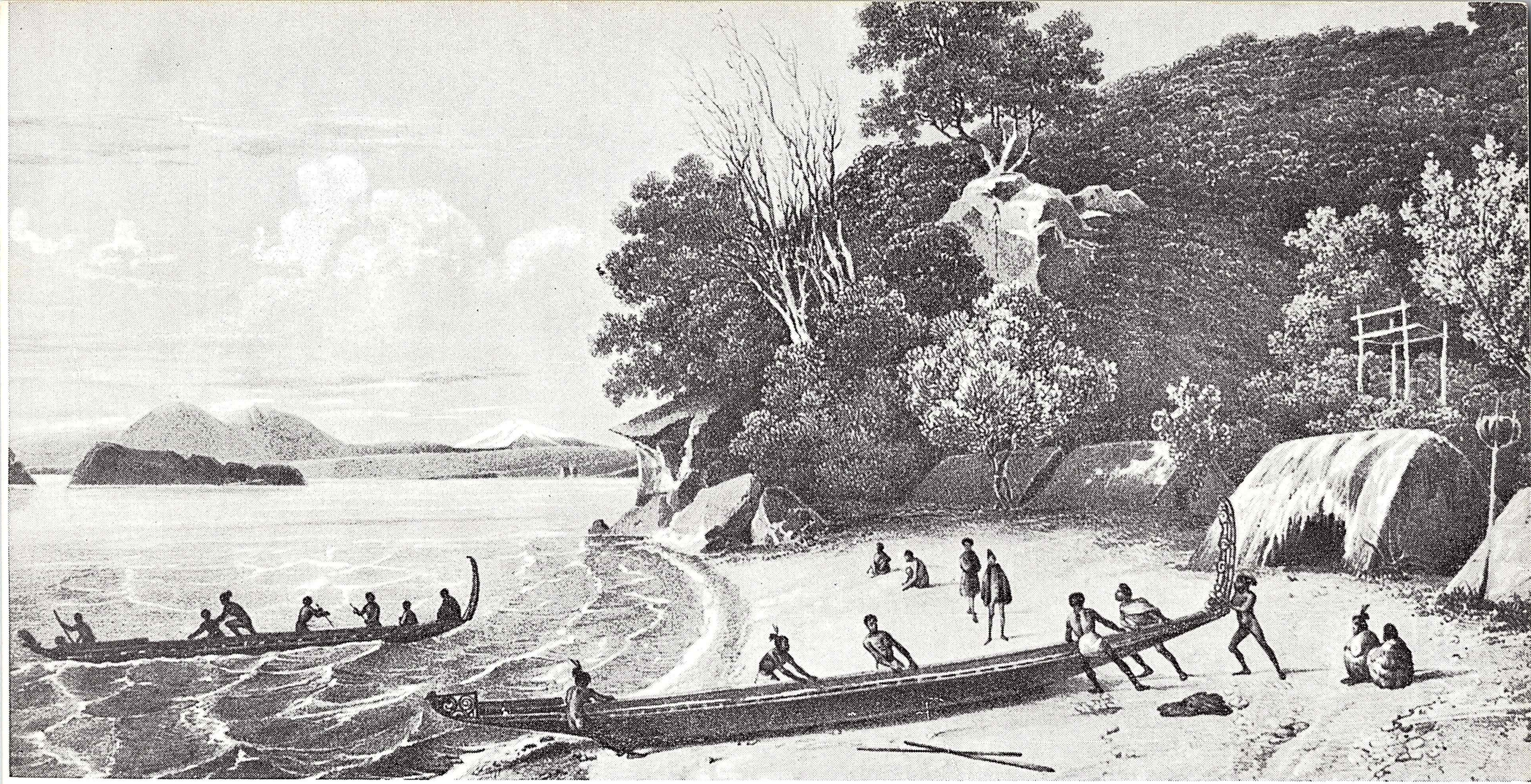
—J. D. Coulter.

Abel Tasman (1602-59), from a portrait by Van der Helst. The Abel Tasman National Park commemorates the tercentenary of the Dutch navigator's discovery of New Zealand in 1642, when his ships anchored in the vicinity of the Park.

Her Majesty, Queen Juliana of the Netherlands,
patroness of Abel Tasman National Park.



A scale model of Tasman's flagship, *Zeehaen*. Square-rigged with a high poop, she was approximately 100 feet long and could be compared in size with the *Mayflower* which took the Pilgrim Fathers to America.



The artist with D'Urville's expedition faithfully recorded the aspect of a small Maori village and its inhabitants, on a beach at Astrolabe Roadstead. In the middle of the beach two well-dressed Frenchmen watch friendly Maoris launch a canoe.

HISTORY

MAORI OCCUPATION

GEOGRAPHICAL features of the shoreline of the Park favoured settlement by New Zealand's earliest Polynesian occupiers.

The indented coastline offered shelter from inclement weather and was also the food store for successive tribes seeking refuge from hostility in the North Island.

It is not certain when the first people occupied the shores of the "Granite Coast," but one can assume that, like other places in Tasman Bay, the population would be quite significant by the 13th Century A.D. Research and laboratory dating have confirmed the hunting of moas during this era, not only in the open plain lands of the Waimea, but in secluded bays surrounded by a forest environment. The moa-hunting age is confined to the earliest period of settlement, a "discovery age," where the first people exploited the natural food resources to such an extent, that soon the most common species were diminished to a state of near extinction.

Although bones of the moa are most common in fissures and pot-holes throughout the Nelson area, most, if not all, of these could pre-date human occupation. They are the remains of birds, going into secluded places to die of natural causes, or which tumbled into pot-holes unsuspectingly, and died because there was no way out. The undisputed evidence of man's association with the extinct moa is the finding of broken and charred bones in the lowest levels of the midden heaps. These occur frequently along the coastline of Tasman Bay, but not so intensively as elsewhere in New Zealand, where extensive plain lands supported a greater and more varied moa population.

Nelson's rugged hinterland and confined river plains restricted thoroughfare for both moa and man alike.

The most common moa so far found in the Nelson region, is the small bush moa *Anomalopteryx* which did not exceed four feet in height, and a slender, thin-legged variety of *Dinornis torosus* which did not attain the proportions of *Dinornis maximus.*

Bones from both species have been found in Moa Hunter camps in Tasman Bay, but as yet, only remains of the bush moa *Anomalpoteryx* are evident from Maori camps in the Park.

The extent of a true moa hunting period of Maori culture varies from region to region and could very well have ceased up to a century earlier in some districts.

With the extermination of the moa, there was a greater reliance on a fish and mollusc diet supplemented by birds, seals and also the dogs and rats brought from Polynesia.

Artifacts from the Moa Hunter period of Maori culture are likely to occur anywhere along the coastline and are evidence of a nomadic, wandering existence, based on a hunting and fishing economy. Their settlements are usually based on an esuarine delta-like environment of which Awaroa is an example.

Anapai, Awaroa and Adele Island have all yielded distinctive "early" culture artifacts, typical of the Moa Hunter period. There are large adzes made from argillite and stone ornaments made from serpentine, with occasional examples of bones and fish hooks and pendants.

Vanquished tribes, fleeing from intensive settlement which led to warfare in the North Island, were almost certainly the cause of the overthrow of the *"tangata whenua"* the original inhabitants and hunters of moa. Subdued and absorbed into the invading tribes, they soon lost their identity, except for the relics of their manufacture which are frequently found.

Culturally the nearest relations surviving into historical times were the Moriori of the Chatham Islands who are supposed to have set out from the Island of Rangitoto (D'Urville) via Cook Strait for their new homeland.

Traditional history of the area is very sketchy and could be summarised from J. D. Peart's *"Old Tasman Bay,"* 1937.

The first definite tribe to live in the vicinity of the Granite Coast were the Ngaitara who came from the Wellington area. They are supposed to have died out about 1600 A.D. from violating a tapu and were followed by the Ngati Tumatakokiri who came from the Marlborough Sounds and gradually spread as far as Karamea.

They disputed with their neighbours Rangitane and Ngati Kuia in the Sounds and Ngai Tahu in the upper Grey River Valley. After surviving attacks by Ngati Apa and Ngai Tahu, they succumbed to a second attack by Ngati Apa who replaced them in Golden Bay and West Whanganui areas and subjugated them in Tasman Bay.

During the vassalage, the Ngati Tumatakokiri living a life of banishment, became very knowledgable of the wooded interior. Kehu (Ekehu) and Pikiwati of this tribe, with their abducted slave wives, avoided the conquering overlords by capably guiding the European explorers Heaphy and Brunner into the interior and down the West Coast.

Two survivors of the Ngati Tumatakokiri living at the Croisilles, said that their ancestors were hostile to Tasman at "Whanawhana" (Whariwharangi) near Separation Point, over 200 years earlier.

A remnant pocket of Ngati Tumatakokiri, living at Totaranui about 1825, killed two survivors from a vessel wrecked on the West Coast.

Some historians say Ngati Apa settled the Abel Tasman National Park coastline while others say it was Ngati Kuia.

Peart's observations should be noted here, "The old Maori people when speaking of these tribes (Ngati Kuia, Ngati Apa and Rangitane) always find it difficult to disassociate one from the other, and speak of the Ngati Apa as the Ngati Kuia."

It is quite obvious these tribes had a close relationship and were of a contemporary period, originating from the West Coast of the North Island, as opposed to the Ngai Tahu East Coast origin.

The inter-tribal skirmishes which took place within the bay amounted to no more than family quarrels, compared with the combined conquests of Te Rauparaha's raids of 1828. No longer were weapons of stone and wood sufficient defence against the musket fire of Rauparaha's warriors. Almost complete annihilation took place and the extermination of leaders and learned men deprived us of the traditional history of the Abel Tasman Park and surrounding districts.

The new occupiers consisting of Ngati Tama, Te Atiawa and Ngati Rarua, all shared the land, but not without dispute among themselves. The Abel Tasman Park land was virtually deserted, with a concentration of people on each of its borders. The Ngati Rarua lived near Marahau, and Ngati Tama, with their distinguished chief Te Puoho, at Parapara.

It was from Parapara that Te Puoho assembled his warriors for a final disastrous foray to the far south of the South Island, via the West Coast and Haast Pass, through Otago, where he and most of his warriors, met their death at the hands of the Ngai Tahu at Tuturau.

The hostilities, hastened by the acquisition of firearms, spread to both islands and developed into a carnage. Contraction of European diseases in epidemic proportions further reduced the remnants of the population.

Within fifty years, five centuries of heritage and tradition had crumbled into oblivion, due to savage inter-tribal wars and disease. Now every endeavour is being made to reconstruct a life history of those former inhabitants. Archaeologists literally sift evidence from the soil, and when this is collated and placed in its correct perspective, the story gradually unfolds.

Those interested and well intentioned members of the public who wish to investigate some find of possible archaeological interest, should remember the historical importance of this research. For this reason the local Museum and Park Board stipulate that "All excavations must have prior written consent thirty days in advance from the controlling Park Board."

Abel Tasman's visit to a locality supposed to be offshore from Whariwharangi Beach, about two miles W by N ½ N of Separation Point, gave the first European description of the New Zealand Maori as being of a timid nature but hostile action.

Their numbers must have been considerable, because Tasman mentions on the eve of his departure at least twenty-two canoes near the beach, eleven of them swarming with people and in pursuit of the ships. From recorded descriptions, close observations must have been possible, in that they were of ordinary height, had rough voices (if they were issuing a challenge) coarse bones, and the colour of their skin was between brown and yellow. They wore tufts of hair on top the head, tied fast in the manner of the Japanese, at the back of the head, surmounted by a large white feather (bone comb). Some wore mats but most were naked from the shoulders to the waist.

Their boats consisted of two narrow canoes lashed side by side with planks across to form a platform and their paddles were upward of a fathom in length and pointed at the end. Most of the canoes stayed between a stone's throw, to a half a stone's throw from the ship, while the men continually called to each other. A collision took place between the "cock boat" and a canoe during the passing of messages between ships.

Tasman wrote: "the foremost Maori thrust the Quartermaster Cornelis Joppen in the neck several times with a long blunt pike, till he fell overboard; while the rest of his men were attacked with short thick wooden clubs."

Muskets and guns were fired from the ships to deter the assailants, who withdrew, leaving the cockboat to drift. It was recovered containing one dead sailor and one mortally wounded. Other than the dead body the Maoris took into their canoe and the one they threw overboard, there is no record of anything else being taken.

In general, Tasman's description as translated, is correct in detail, but would the loss of anything other than men be significant enough to mention.

The following is of interest as a matter of record:

The late Mr. L. E. H. Baigent obtained this information which he gave to Col. C. B. Brereton in June, 1955:—

"Mr. Robertson and his brother, Mauri, living at Wainui Inlet, ploughed up two old guns and a sword on a hillock at Wainui. At the time (1900) no importance was attached to them, until an old Maori called Pirimini (nicknamed Old Bully) feeling his days were limited, reported to a European friend, that there was a tradition in his family that ships had come into the Bay near Wainui in the time of his forbears, and were attacked. His ancestors killed some of the occupants and took weapons, which were strange and of unknown use. The chief declared them strictly tapu so they were buried at the back of the pa and forgotten. When found by the Robertson Bros., the weapons were very rusted and corroded. They were placed in a shed and at a later date, were taken by a master for the Nelson College museum."

Records substantiate their entry into the College collection, but unfortunately they have been mislaid. If these are relics of Tasman's visit, which could have been established by expert examination, they are of national importance and should have been preserved for posterity.

—J. R. Eyles.

EXPLORERS

THE region now comprising this National Park became known to the world after the visit of the famous Dutch navigator, Abel Tasman, who discovered New Zealand in 1642. His ships, *Heemskirk* and *Zeehaen,* anchored in the vicinity of the Tata Islands, in Golden Bay, to search for wood and fresh water. The exact place of anchorage is uncertain, but it would seem to have been about three miles west of Separation Point.

At dusk as the ships lay at anchor, lights shone from the Maori settlements on shore and the sailors were intrigued by strange musical sounds floating across the water, which they compared with the notes of a Moorish trumpet. The Dutch ordered their own trumpeter to reply, hoping to show their friendly intentions. But next morning several canoes, each propelled by long, pointed paddles, wielded by seventeen big-boned natives, sped close to the Dutch ships and the visitors realized that the Maoris were suspicious and hostile. Gifts were offered to them but they rejected all attempts at friendship.

Matters might well have ended differently had there been an interpreter able to pass on the Dutch message of goodwill. Instead, tragedy took place when a Maori canoe rammed a jolly-boat, which was passing between the two ships, and attacked the crew. Four men were killed. After rescuing the wounded, Tasman put out to sea, pursued by more canoes launched from the beach.

Although his visit was short, Tasman was able to give some account of the seventeenth century inhabitants of Golden Bay and of their clothes, weapons and canoes. They are believed to have been of the Ngati Tumatakokiri, a warlike tribe which had disappeared by the time Europeans again visited this region. This was not till one hundred and eighty-five years later, when the French explorer, J. S. C. Dumont D'Urville, arrived in the corvette *Astrolabe.*

D'Urville (who, incidentally, was responsible for the purchase for France of the famous Venus de Milo while he was stationed in the Mediterranean) was a capable botanist and entomologist and his staff included scientists and surveyors. He chose a safe anchorage, now named after his ship, close to the larger of two islands, which D'Urville named Adele Island in honour of his wife. Although the expedition remained only six days in the vicinity of Abel

Tasman National Park during this summer of 1827, they made very accurate surveys of the locality and D'Urville must be considered the true discoverer of Tasman Bay and its coastline.

The Frenchman's observations were recorded in an official diary and later some were published in D'Urville's popular book, *Voyage autour du Monde*. Both of these reflect the obvious pleasure of the officers and crew in the small golden beaches of this coast and describe the peaceful blue waters which then, as now, mirrored the rocky headlands.

Of the rivers, D'Urville wrote, 'Like all the streams of the Oceanic Isles, their courses become confined and the slope steep. Enormous rocks encumber their beds, preventing the progress of the most determined traveller'. Tramping in heavy seaboots, he became lost, as many people have done since, in the puzzling manuka country above the coastal belt of forest. Once, when caught by the tide, he had to clamber over great rocks and 'a veritable precipice' to return to his ship. 'After frightful exertions and horrible risks', he and his companions reached the beach where a waiting boat took them back to the corvette.

While the scientists worked the expedition's artists made sketches of the scenery and portraits of the friendly Maoris who now replaced the savage warriors encountered by Tasman. Before many more years they, too, were to be swept away by Te Rauparaha's invaders from the North Island.

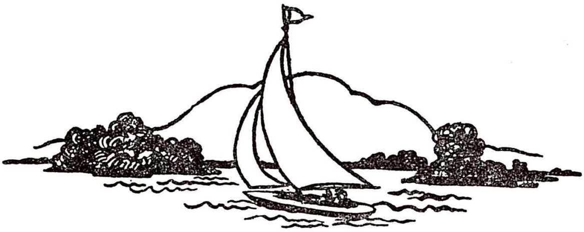
The names D'Urville left here are linked with Adelie Land in the Antarctic and the Astrolabe mountains of New Guinea which were also named by him. The excellence of his charts was shown more than a decade later, when Captain Moore in the brigantine *Jewess*, storm-driven from Taranaki, was forced into Tasman Bay. He was able to cruise with confidence close inshore, even finding time to admire the high ranges, rushing streams and golden beaches which had seemed so idyllic to the French explorers. Like D'Urville, also, he met nothing but kindness from the Maoris, who helped him to gather timber and to water his vessel.

This experience, and another brief visit the following spring, indirectly influenced the settlement of Nelson. When Governor Hobson and the New Zealand Company's representative, Captain Arthur Wakefield, disagreed as to the site of the new settlement, Captain Moore conducted the immigrant ships to Astrolabe Roadstead in the hope that it might prove suitable. On 9 October 1841, the three ships, *Will Watch, Whitby* and *Arrow,* anchored at Astrolabe to begin the explorations that were to result in the discovery of Nelson Haven, and the choice of this site for the first planned settlement in the South Island.

Astrolabe must have provided a welcome spell ashore for the crowded passengers. A painting by Charles Heaphy, who became one of New Zealand's greatest surveyor-explorers, shows the pioneer settlers on one of the beaches with a sailing-pinnace lying offshore. In the background the three expedition ships are shown at anchor near Adele Island.

The mountainous country of the Abel Tasman National Park proved unsuitable for settlement and after lighting a bonfire on Adele Island, to acknowledge the news of the discovery of a fine harbour further east, the three vessels sailed away to found the Nelson colony.

—Perrine Moncrieff.



SETTLEMENT

THE coastal region of the Park attracted settlement in the 1850's. Between 1854 and 1857 about 26 pioneer families purchased land in the area. In many cases descendants still live in Nelson province, and some own the land their great-grandfathers bought over 100 years ago.

Roads throughout the settlement were rough cart or bridle tracks and few and far between. The easiest and quickest way to travel was by sea. Thus Motueka and Riwaka on the south side of the mountain barrier and Motupipi and Collingwood on the north, attracted settlers very quickly. By 1859 there were 39 vessels built or registered in Nelson especially for the Bay Trade and 10 ships ran regular, advertised services. Tasman Bay presented a very different picture from the empty expanse of sea seen now.

THE ISLANDS

The four islands, Tata, Tonga, Adele and Fisherman were bought first.

William Locke Travers, who came to New Zealand in 1849 was a world traveller, a solicitor, botanist, explorer and later a judge. In 1852 he purchased the Tata Islands and two years later sold them to T. R. Berry. Their limestone deposits attracted purchasers and they changed hands several times until 1906, when the Government obtained them "for Harbour purposes." In due course they were gazetted as part of the Park.

Adele and Fisherman Islands were auctioned in 1855 and Edward Hugh Enes Blackmore, Collector of Customs, paid £210 for Adele and £3/8/9 for Fisherman. Appointed Collector in 1853, by 1856 he was "suspended" from office while his defalcations were investigated. His mis-use of Government funds resulted in both islands becoming Crown property.

At that time, Major Mathew Richmond of "The Cliffs," Nelson, was Commissioner of Crown Lands and John Poynter, a pioneer solicitor, was Resident Magistrate. These two men, after conferring with Blackmore, drew up a Deed which stated that, as Blackmore owed the Government of N.Z. a "considerable sum of money," he wished to sell all his properties to Richmond and Poynter for the total sum of 10/-. Proceeds from the later sale of these properties by Richmond and Poynter were to assist in liquidating his debt to the Crown.

Richmond and Poynter apparently forgot about the islands and forty years later, when both were dead, it was realised that the islands had not been registered as Crown property. When this was done* the forgotten islands were declared a scenic reserve. Stone from Adele Island was used as fill for the sea-wall at Port Nelson.

Tonga Island has a very different history. Except for one acre set aside for "public purposes," it still belongs to descendants of the original purchaser, Dr. Ralph Richardson.†

In December, 1851, Dr. Richardson, his wife and three children arrived in Nelson on the *Maori*. Within two years, he was appointed a magistrate and represented Nelson on the Legislative Council of the General Assembly, Wellington.

He stayed in Nelson for seven years, purchasing a good deal of land including the Maitai Run and land between Awaroa and Torrent Bay. He later returned to England to educate his children. His eldest son, Ralph, studied law and returned to Nelson in the early 'seventies. He also took an interest in politics and represented Nelson in the General Assembly. He was appointed Captain of the Nelson (Port) naval volunteers. In 1880, Dr. Richardson transferred his Nelson properties to Ralph, who died nine years later at the age of 47. His young widow and two little girls went to England to the old doctor.

When their education was completed the girls returned to Nelson in the early part of this century. Miss Ralphine Richardson now owns the properties purchased by her grandfather in the early days—much of it, at Awaroa, Onetahuti Bay (formerly Onatahutu and Tonga Bay), Shag Harbour, Frenchman Bay, North Head and Torrent Bay—on the fringes of the Park.

Granite blocks from Tonga Bay were used for the Cawthron Steps on Church Hill and also in the building of the Wellington Post Office. The quarrymen lived in huts in the Bay and the granite was shipped by scow.

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*The Reserves Disposal and Exchange Act 1895, No. 65. N.Z. Statutes, No. 59. Her Majesty (Queen Victoria) empowered to resume possession of Adele and Fisherman's Islands and reserve them for scenery preservation.

†Now part of the Abel Tasman National Park.

TOTARANUI

For more than 100 years, tales of William Gibbs' magnificent estate at Totaranui have been told. His ideas were so advanced that the plain-living pioneers could scarcely believe some of his innovations. An Admiralty chart, published in 1865, notes "Gibbs' Station" as a landmark.

Although a convenient bridle track ran over the hill to Wainui, the main approach was by sea. As vessels neared the shore, those on board first saw the beauties of the natural setting. Bush clad hills swept down to well-kept grazing lands and on towards the gleaming fringe of sandy beach and the brilliant blues and greens of the coastal waters.

A wide and gracious avenue of plane and macrocarpa trees led from the landing stage towards the house and gardens. A small carriage drawn by a cream pony met visitors at the shore to take them to the house and carried them up the avenue to the drive, planted with ornamental fruit trees including figs, cherries and walnuts. Smooth green lawns and flowerbeds surrounded the double-storied gabled, beautifully built home. A fountain tinkled and splashed into a goldfish pond in front of the house.

William Gibbs was the son of a London architect and in 1851, accompanied by his wife, Betsy, and five children, sailed for New Zealand. He went to Aorere where he began farming, but within six years he was taking a very active part in the life of the settlement. He purchased land between the sea and the harbour at Collingwood, drew up plans, divided it into sections and streets and built a wharf. He called it "Gibbstown" (now Collingwood) and it was not long before stores, houses and hotels were built on his land. With the discovery of gold in the area, settlement increased.

By May, 1856, Gibbs had purchased 272 acres, including the beach area at Totaranui. It cost him £122/10/-. At this time he was 36 years of age.

During the next ten years Gibbs consolidated his position in every way. He owned over 1,000 acres between Wainui and Totaranui, including Separation Point and had a depasturage licence* for a further 6,000 acres, reaching to the Awaroa River. He had built a home at Totaranui, landscaped and planted his gardens, built a boatshed in which he had a windlass to haul up his two boats and stocked his farm. He was a J.P., a member of the Nelson

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*Grazing licence.

Provincial Council and his eight children, four boys and four girls, three of whom were born in New Zealand, were growing up.

By the 1870's he was a member of the House of Representatives in Wellington, and by 1878 he completed his plans for the Totaranui estate by building a new and even more luxurious home. There were two six-roomed cottages, one at each end of the beach, called respectively Lagoon cottage and Fern cottage, for the use of the family and friends. A cottage by the dairy was provided for the permanent staff of a married couple. The pony and the carriage were kept in a stable half way down the avenue.

The new home was the last word in luxury for the period and Betsy, his wife, wrote with pride: "May 18, 1878, moved into new house, Totaranui, built by W. Gibbs."

All the bedrooms were provided with porcelain basins with running water laid on. In the main bedroom, the water gushed from a silver lion's head. The wallpapers in the main reception rooms were hand-painted by William Gibbs, who was a very competent artist. Handsome carpets and rich hangings set off the buttoned-satin furniture in the drawing room. A marble shelf supported fine ornaments and curios, and a miniature, in a gold case, took pride of place. Delicate paintings of flowers decorated the walls. From the dining room with its highly polished furniture, leather upholstered chairs ranged around the walls and its handsome marble clock, a door beside the fireplace led into a conservatory filled with brilliant, flowering plants. In William Gibbs' study, the long winter evenings were catered for by an excellent library of well-used books including a complete set of Dickens works and Cornhill magazines.

A glasshouse furnished grapes for the table, fruit of every kind grew in the orchard, milk, cream and butter came from the model dairy which was provided with porcelain pans warmed by copper pipes, to make the cream rise. Eggs and chickens came from the fowlhouse which had built-in nests. Turkey, beef and mutton came from the farm. The prize bull was kept in his own well-fenced field which had a "house" in which to sleep. Fish and shellfish were caught in the sea. Vegetables and herbs grew in the extensive kitchen gardens.

William Gibbs and his family lived in a style worthy of his important position in the community. His hospitality was a by-word and Totaranui a famous beauty spot.

In 1881 Gibbs retired from politics and for the next ten years acted as resident magistrate and gold warden for Collingwood and Takaka.

In March, 1892, the Gibbs left Totaranui and retired to Nelson.

But the glorious days of the estate were not quite over. When William Henry Pratt, of Wanganui, heard that Totaranui was for sale he immediately purchased it. Pratt was the son of a pioneer settler who landed in Nelson from the *Indus* in 1843. After looking around the province Pratt had decided to try his luck in the Canterbury settlement. Seeing opportunities for business he opened a drapery store in Christchurch and prospered so well that, by 1869, he leased his store to Mr. Ballantyne. His son, William Henry, was born in Christchurch in 1852 and was 40 years of age, with seven children, when he settled at Totaranui.

The Pratt family lived there for nearly 30 years. In 1914 when the eldest son, Herbert William, married he built an attractive farm house on the estate. This isnow the "old homestead" at Totaranui. While the Pratts were there the conservatory was used as a little Post Office, and the cottage by the dairy became the schoolhouse, where a governess taught the children. The beach cottages were rented to the Fells and Atkinsons who sailed across the bay in a private yacht at holiday periods.

Herbert W. Pratt is now over 90 years of age, and he and "Young Fred," twenty years younger than his brother, who was born at Totaranui, live in Wanganui.

In July, 1920, Charles Pestall Harris, a sheep farmer from Pelorus Sound, bought the estate but only stayed there for four years. By this time the Gibbs' once magnificent home was rather dilapidated, and Harris added to the Pratt's modern house which was then only six years old. In 1924 John Cameron, a farmer from 88 Valley became the owner.

By now much of the place had reverted to fern, the economic depression of the 'thirties and the Second World War had created problems and on June 18, 1948, Totaranui passed from private ownership to the Crown.

AWAROA

It was difficult to over emphasise the importance of shipping or shipbuilding in those early days of settlement. One of the first and busiest of Nelson shipwrights was Ambrose Ricketts, who in partnership with H. Parnell and

W. Jennings had completed the 11 ton cutter, *Moonraker,* by 1844. By 1855 Ricketts had purchased 80 acres at Awaroa, the large tidal inlet south of Totaranui.

Ricketts and his four sea-faring sons, were probably the organisers of the first group of settlers in this inlet which was surrounded by heavily wooded hills of good timber, had ample fresh water from streams and was well provided with food from the sea, and birds in the bush. The others who purchased large sections in Awaroa were also connected with the timber and shipbuilding industry in some way. John Fraser, James Main, W. H. Burton and James Spanton were sawyers; Richard Beckford Scott a shipwright, James Moore a mariner, Thomas Rollisson a blacksmith and Thomas Askew storekeeper, shipowner, builder and man of many parts. Others who bought land there were Dr. Richardson, Messrs. Buckridge and Mills and Michael Murnin, a merchant of Sydney. Ricketts, Askew and Scott were intimately connected with the shipping business and over the years built, owned or were masters of many ships.

By 1857 Awaroa was a well-settled little community and in 1862 Frederick Brown Hadfield, a dispensing chemist from Nelson, in partnership with H. D. Jackson and W. Lightband, applied for a depasturage licence of 20,000 acres. The area extended from Abel Head at Awaroa to the mouth of the Marahau River at Sandy Bay. The following year, Hadfield purchased 1,000 acres and it was not long before other settlers arrived and there was sufficient of a population scattered around the inlet to warrant the Lands and Survey Department in Nelson making plans for a proposed township. Roads, a school site, a cemetery section and a pound area were planned.

Timber was milled at Awaroa and at the bay just north of the inlet for local use and for export to Australia. Boat building was carried out, but the first record of a large vessel being built at Awaroa was in 1875. In this year, D. Gilbertson, another well-known name in shipbuilding, completed a large, topsail schooner of 50 tons, named the *Awaroa.* This was built for Captain J. S. Cross, Nelson's pilot and harbour master for many years.

Following the example of Gibbs in the neighbouring bay, the Hadfield family built a fine, double-storyed, gabled home, painted dark red, with white trimmings. Magnolia, walnut, fig and other ornamental trees were planted and an orchard and kitchen gardens were laid out. It was the finest house in Awaroa but there were other spacious homes as well as cottages.

In 1882, Hadfield decided to enter into the shipping business and had the *Orakei,* a 32 ton fore and aft schooner, built at Auckland. She was badly damaged at Awaroa but made seaworthy again and re-registered. In 1905 W. W. Hadfield built the *Venture,* a 19 ton ketch 46 feet in length. The *Venture* later went to pieces in her home port and remains of the wreck can still be seen in the inlet.

D'Arcy Hadfield, the world's single sculls champion, was born in the old Hadfield house now mouldering above the beach. Part of his training included rowing from Awaroa to Nelson and back. Fred Hadfield was the first person to take a horse along the coast from Riwaka.

Members of the Hadfield family still live and farm at Awaroa. The old homes are abandoned and the bush has closed in around the old schoolhouse.* The remains of cottages and orchards gently decay in dank undergrowth, but near the beach holidaymakers have built cottages.

BARK BAY

To the south, within walking and scrambling distance of both Totaranui and Awaroa, is the pretty inlet called Bark Bay. Named thus prior to settlement, the bay had good stands of rimu, pine and beech from which bark, used in the tanning of hides and fishing nets could be obtained. The little Bay Traders would frequently call into this inlet and collect bark for sale.

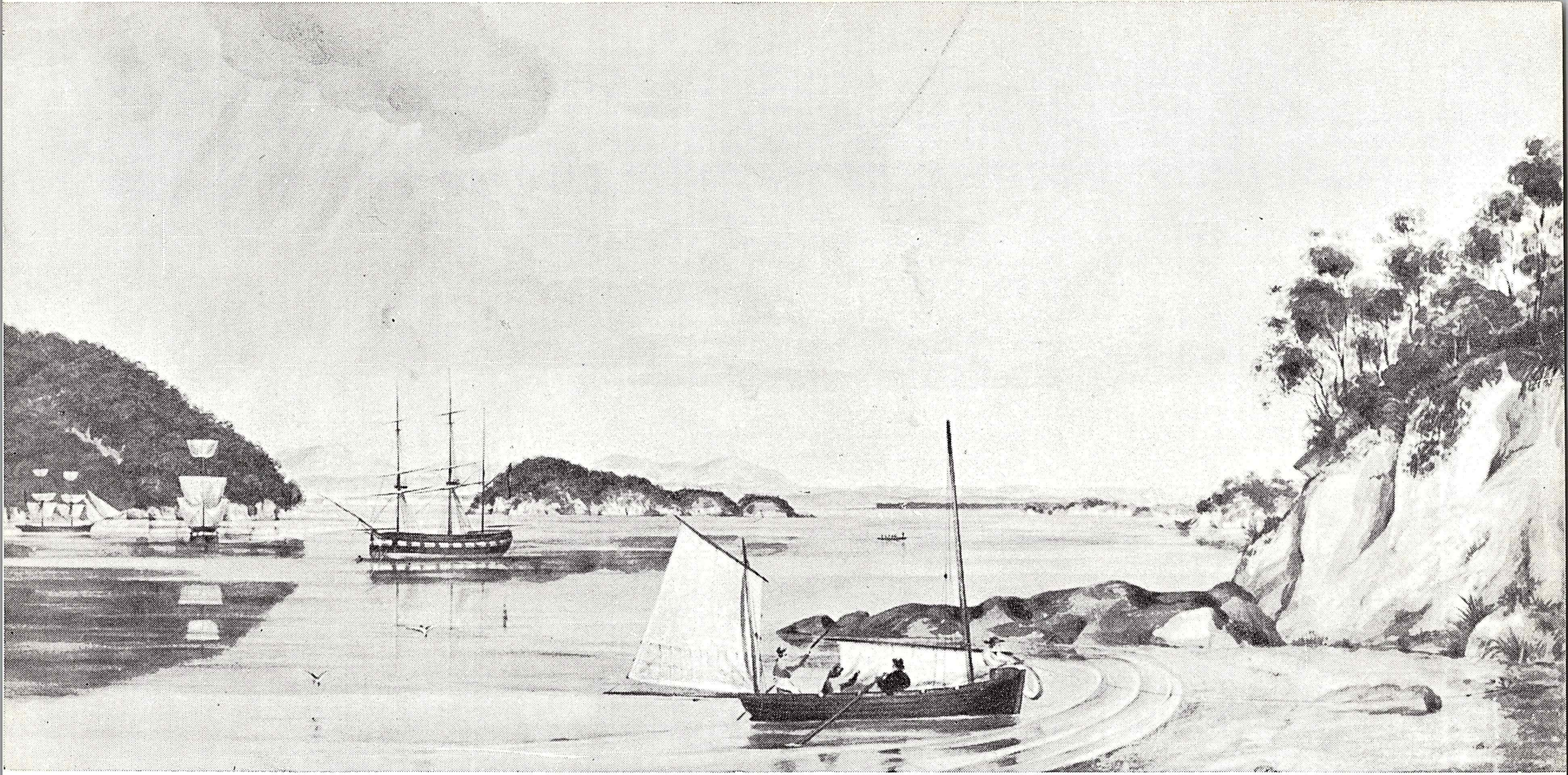
In 1868, an elderly widower, born in Peckham in Surrey, decided to take his four sons to New Zealand. He hired the "waist" of a ship, *The Fanny,* packed his goods and chattels, and the family set off. By 1870, Timothy Huffam and his sons, Timotheus Blake, aged about 20; Frederick, 18; Richard, 15; and Gerard, about 13; had reached Nelson and decided to lease a section at Bark Bay. They took up 126 acres for which they paid £1 11s 6d a year. Old Timothy was a man with decided ideas and insisted on building his house around a large flat rock. This acted as a table, and was about six feet long and three feet high.

The family worked industriously on the land, caught fish and took it to Motueka for sale. They also did some boat-building.

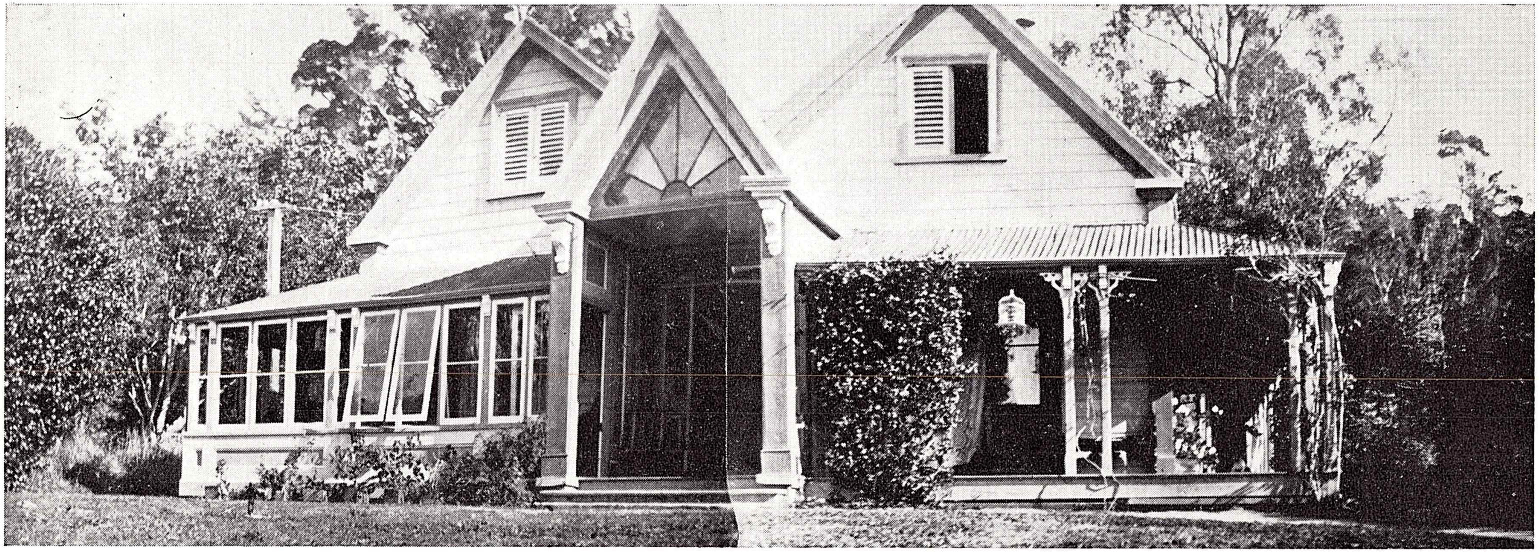
While they lived at Bark Bay, a romance developed between Mary Anne Gibbs and Frederick Huffam who later married. Timotheus married and left home first, then the other two boys and Gerard stayed with the old man, who was over 80 by the time Gerard purchased the land they had leased for 20 years.

*The old school house has now burned down.

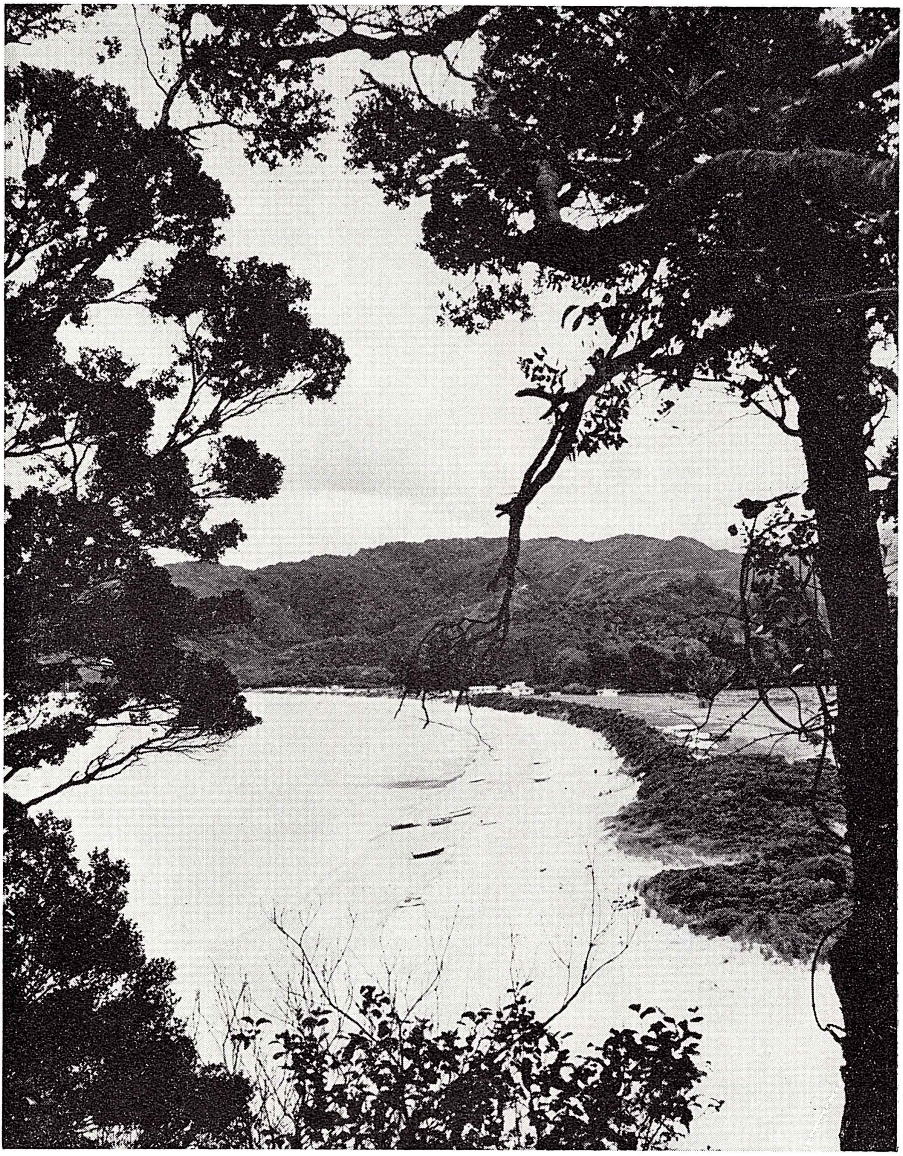
J. S. C. Dumont D'Urville (1790-1842), from a portrait by A. Maurin in 1833. The first European to land on the shores of Tasman Bay, D'Urville anchored in Astrolabe Roadstead in 1827. He spent several days exploring the area and described the scenery as "magnificent."



The New Zealand Company's three expedition ships, *Will Watch, Arrow* and *Whitby,* under the command of Captain Arthur Wakefield, are shown at anchor in Astrolabe Roadstead in this painting by an expedition member, Charles Heaphy, who became one of the Dominions famous explorer-surveyors.



The end of an era—the "old house" at Totaranui, shortly before it was abandoned in the early part of this century. The conservatory was used as a post office.



Totaranui beach taken from the Headland. The Park Headquarters nestles under the hills in the background.

Timotheus, usually called by his second name, Blake, opened a business in Nelson and by 1889 was sufficiently well established to advertise in the Colonist that, 'Huffam's of Hardy Street' was the place for toys and other goods. Later he opened a music shop, which he neglected, in his enthusiasm for the Nelson School of Music. He acted as secretary and was one of those largely responsible for this establishment.

Old Timothy died in 1893 and in 1904 Gerard sold the Bark Bay property to Messrs. Cranley and Mould. By this time the place had become a favourite picnic spot, especially during the fruit season, when the cherry trees, from the old orchard now growing wild, provided bushels of ripe and luscious fruit.

FRENCHMAN BAY

Dr. Ralph Richardson was the first pioneer to purchase land in this area in 1857, but the first settler was John Westrupp, a mariner, who applied for a lease of 50 acres in 1870. Boat-building was carried out here and Westrupp's six sons all became seafarers. Two were drowned. Cockram Westrupp was accidently drowned in the Nelson Harbour when his vessel collided with the *Charles Edward.* The others became well known owners and masters of ships of various sizes, including the *Wairoa,* a screw steamer of 69 tons.

On high days and holidays, a descendant of John Westrupp's said that his grandfather took the family along the coast in his little boat the *Jubilee* and they would spend the day at the Moutere Hotel where there were organised fist fights. Supporters of each protagonist loudly urged their champion to greater efforts, while bets were laid and the women and children prepared a picnic meal.

While the Westrupps lived at Frenchman Bay, W. H. Glover completed the schooner *May* by 1876. He was probably assisted by John and his six sons. About 1880, the family moved to Nelson and the next door neighbour from Torrent Bay, Francis William Flowerday, took over the lease. He stayed for two years. When he left, H. M. Burnard,* a joiner by trade, settled in and built the ketch *Felicity,* 27 tons. He finished this in 1885.

An old identity reported that John Westrupp found a good oyster bed in the Astrolabe Roadstead three or four years before he settled in Frenchman Bay.

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*Also spelt Bernard and Barnard.

TORRENT BAY

Once again, Dr. Ralph Richardson was the first pioneer to buy land in Torrent Bay in 1857, but the two first settlers were Flowerday and Blackmore, who leased 86 acres at £1/1/6 a year in 1870.

William Francis Flowerday ran away to sea about the age of 12 years* and arrived in New Zealand about 1855. In 1860 he married Ann Stanton of Motueka, claimed to be the first European baby born there.

Son of a master mariner, Flowerday was a man of many parts, a ship-builder and owner, a baker and an artist. He built and owned the *Wanderer,* a schooner of 31 tons, and the *Kestrel,* a ketch of 20 tons. In later life he opened his own bakery business and taught his son, Francis Henry, the trade. He was a very competent artist and painted at least one excellent portrait, that of a near neighbour, old Timothy Huffam of Bark Bay.†

George Thomas Blackmore, his partner at Torrent Bay, was a master mariner but, while living at the Bay, became seriously ill. He was taken to Nelson and died shortly afterwards, in 1874. Flowerday felt he could not carry on alone and forfeited the lease.

A farmer from Waimea East, Andrew Devaney, who came to New Zealand about 1844, purchased the lease at an auction sale, but gave it up after a year. Well over 50 years of age, Devaney probably found the life too hard. Flowerday again took over the lease and stayed from then until he moved to Frenchman Bay in 1880.

During the 'seventies a Quarry Reserve was set aside at Torrent Bay and Jack Ricketts, the boat-building son of old Ambrose at Awaroa, applied for a lease of a 20 acre section between Flowerday and the Quarry. H. M. Burnard and J. H. Corless applied for 50 acres of the same section.

Boat-building was carried out at Torrent Bay as well as Frenchman Bay but the largest recorded vessel built was the *Comet,* a ketch of 22 tons, built by Ricketts and completed in 1883. Ricketts seemed to have "squatted" on his land.

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*Descendants have conflicting opinions about this. Some believe he studied astronomy and navigation at the Greenwich Observatory. If this was so, he would have been in the Royal Navy.

†Now in the possession of Huffam's grand-daughter.

Plans of the area drawn in the 1880's show a cottage south of Torrent Bay, between Watering Cove and Cyathee's beach, large "camps" are shown on both sides of the Lagoon, and a house and boat shed on Flowerday's land.

In 1880 a Cornishman, Richard Gill Tregidga, arrived in New Zealand with his wife and infant son, two years of age. He farmed at Riwaka for some time and probably worked at the ship-building yards also. In 1894 he took a 999 years' lease on the 86 acre section at Torrent Bay, paying five shillings more a year than Flowerday, for the same section.

A year after taking up the lease Tregidga was master of the cutter *Turanga,* 12 tons.. In 1900 Tregidga sold his lease to Henry Ranier, a "retired Indian civilian" from Bournemouth, England. Ranier apparently used the Bay as a holiday resort, sailing from Nelson in his private yacht. According to later inhabitants, he built a holiday cottage which consisted of a wooden frame covered with "strong brown paper." This, he said, was similar in construction to some houses in India

Also in 1900, Albert Pitt, a Nelson solicitor, and former member of the Nelson Provincial Council, purchased a section which includes the headland which bears his name.

About six years after Ranier purchased the lease from Tregidga, he obtained the freehold of the property and keeping 17 acres for himself, sold 51 to Ernest Giezendanner, a retired Swiss-Italian.

About this time Thomas William Nalder, son of an early settler moved from Wharawharangi, north of Separation Point to Torrent Bay. His eldest daughter, Mabel, then 21 years of age, joined the family as official school teacher to her younger brothers and sisters.

In 1914, Giezendanner, disappointed in love, sold his land to Henry O'Brien Deck and left the country.

Several Bay Traders were wrecked near Torrent Bay and one, the *Result* belong to the Westrupp family, carrying a load of coal, was wrecked there.

ASTROLABE ROADSTEAD

CYATHEE'S COVE AND CAVE BAY

In the 1850's, William Akersten, described variously as a ship's chandler, storekeeper, marine surveyor and hotel proprietor, was one of the most active pioneer settlers. In 1857 he was secretary of the Nelson Yacht Club, a Land and Estate Agent, a ship owner, surveyor of passenger ships for the Government, operator of a freight and passenger service, a member of the committee appointed by shareholders to found the Colonist newspaper, and proprietor of the Marine Hotel (formerly the Odd Fellows' Arms) in Trafalgar Street. He also leased and built wharves at Port Nelson and in 1866 was elected a Member of the Provincial Council.

Unfortunately, with so many occupations and activities he frequently over-extended himself financially, and irritated creditors occasionally sued. However, Akersten usually managed to satisfy them in one way or another.

In 1863 he bought 90 acres of land opposite Astrolabe Roadstead, but within a year had crashed financially and was adjudged bankrupt. He was but one of many settlers of good intention who found themselves pressed for money in the 1860's. The Colonist newspaper in which he was interested also went bankrupt in the same month.

Akersten managed to hold on to his land at Astrolabe for three years, but in 1872, the Superintendent of the Province, Mr. Oswald Curtis, purchased the land for "public purposes."

Half a century passed before anything of moment occurred at Astrolabe, then in 1923, the Land and Survey Department surveyed several sections on which local people had been camping for some years. Shortly after this, the descendents of two well known families from Riwaka and Motueka, the Stilwells and Manoys, bought property.

Welby Clark Stilwell purchased two acres of Akersten's original section at a place called Cove Bay* in 1926. He and his family had camped there for many years during holiday periods. Stilwell's grandfather, Leonard, originally came to New Zealand from America and his son, Richard Clark Stilwell, was born at Riwaka in 1857. He married the daughter of another pioneer family, Mary Askew. Welby was born in 1881 at Marahau, on the fringes of the present Park, within a stone's throw of Astrolabe, and no doubt knew the area intimately as a boy. Later, Welby used his launch, *Terepa,* to take tourists and local holiday makers on excursions along the coast of the Park.

The other purchaser at Astrolabe was Lionel (Leo) Manoy, who, in 1928, bought four acres on what had been a Quarantine Reserve, at Orchard Bay, now known as Apple Tree Bay. The Manoys were also very early settlers in New Zealand. Leo's father, Abraham, was seven years of age when he was brought to Napier in 1845. Abraham married a Miss Moss from Wellington and in 1882, when Leo was a year old, the family bought a general store in Motueka. The business expanded until the family owned not only the store, but a butter factory, bacon factory, flour mill and a hop garden at Ngaio Bay farm.

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*Also known as the Three Streams Bay and Stilwell's Bay.

By this time, the early settlers and their families had disappeared from the coast, and the numerous white sails of the Bay Traders had vanished. A handful of descendants of the pioneers battled to make a meagre living, but with road access now available to the rest of the province and only sea access to the bays, life was difficult. Commercial enterprise was gone and only holiday makers and fishermen frequented the area.

Then, in 1936, newcomers from Britain, Captain M. M. Moncrieff and his wife Perrine, purchased the 502 acre section at Astrolabe, situated between the unfortunate Akersten's land and Torrent Bay, with Welby Stilwell, a fund of information on the area and its history, a near neighbour at Cove Bay.

Grandaughter of a distinguished artist and former president of the Royal Academy, Sir John Millais, Perrine Moncrieff was not only a patron of the arts, but a lover of nature and actively interested in the cultural life of the province. No sooner was the land purchased than she had it gazetted as a "private scenic reserve."

With determination and energy, Mrs. Moncrief embarked on a crusade to save the whole of the historic coastline for future generations. For several years she worked with indefatigible enthusiasm and was largely responsible for the establishment of the Park. By 1941 she had persuaded seven local bodies in the district to sign a petition which was forwarded to Government by the M.P. for Nelson, Mr. Harry Atmore.

With the establishment of the Park, Mrs. Moncrieff did not rest on her laurels, but as a member of the Board continued to work tirelessly for the benefit of the Park and those who use it.

Since her arrival in Nelson, Mrs. Moncrieff has created several precedents. She was the first woman to be elected president of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union, and is the author of *"New Zealand Birds and How to Identify Them."* She was a former president of the Nelson Philosophical Society (now the Royal Society) and a vice-president of the New Zealand Forest and Bird Protection

Society. Captain and Mrs. Moncrieff live in one of Nelson's historic homes, "The Cliffs,"* built by Major Richardson in the early days of settlement.

CANAAN

While settlement went on apace along the coast, George Harwood, his wife Elizabeth and their baby son Thomas, born at sea in 1842, were establishing themselves in Golden Bay. By the 1850's George was doing well as a shoemaker at Motupipi, and he gradually purchased land. When Thomas was 26 years of age, in 1868, he leased 195 acres of farmland at Takaka and over the years he and his brothers, Henry and Charles, were given land by their father.

In the 1880s Henry Harwood with T. Manson, son of another pioneer settler, accepted the task of finding and old track across the mountain. The Takaka County Council wanted to find the track supposed to run from "the long cutting" to a place known as "the stock yard" on the dividing range. Reports show that the two men had little luck with this at the beginning, but during their search in the high country, they reached an area lush with feed and holding a herd of approximately 150 wild cattle. Henry looked around with pleasure and surprise. "We are in the land of Canaan," he said. Pointing back along their route he added, "and Mt. Pisgah is where we came from." Harwood later purchased 400 acres on his mountain top, running from Pigeon Saddle. Some of the Harwood property adjoins the Park boundary.

With special permission from the farmers Messrs. K. C. and B. C. Jenkins, of Riwaka, speleogists descend the terrifying depth of Harwood Hole which drops into the bowels of the mountain. Also on private property on the mountain top, about two miles from the Park boundary are Manson's Caves.

—Emily Host.

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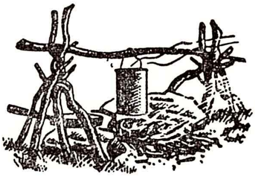
*See page 26.



SPORT AND RECREATION

TRACKS AND WALKING TRIPS

WHEN starting out on a tramp the Ranger, or his deputy, must be advised of both the destination and expected time of arrival. Any walking trip should be sufficiently well planned to know approximately how long it will take, how much food and equipment will be needed and the day or approximate time of return.

At huts, the tramper is host to later arrivals, caretaker of the amenities, sharer of the facilities and responsible, with others, for the replenishing of firewood, tidying of hut and surroundings, cleaning of utensils and disposing of rubbish. No one party has exclusive rights to any hut, all arrivals have equal rights.

Along the track the greatest care must be taken with cigarettes, pipes and matches. A fire not only devastates the surroundings, but with a change of wind, can easily surround trampers.

A permit is necessary to carry a rifle and great responsibility rests upon the individual to see that it is absolutely safe at all times, particularly when in the presence of others, at huts, or near frequented areas.

When the trip is over, the Ranger or his deputy should be advised. Reports on the trip, given to the Ranger or to the Secretary of the Board are much appreciated as they help in making provision for new—or extension of existing—facilities and are a guide to development for the future.

Abel Tasman National Park offers within its 45,000 acres some very pleasant rambles through bushed hills and valleys, also a coastal trip unique among National Parks, giving access to beautiful sandy beaches.

Three classes of trampers have been considered. First, there are easy graded tracks leading to destinations not more than an hour or so away, which are suitable for family outings. These provide access to beaches for fishing or swimming, and are centred at Totaranui. For more athletic trampers there is a system of tracks linking the principal watersheds, ridges and interesting features of the Park hinterland. Five huts with bunks are strategically located and can be used in conjunction with these tracks. Deerstalkers and pig and goat-hunters also use them for access to all parts of the Park. The tracks are defined by marker discs with signposts at junctions. Sleeping bags and several days' supply of food should be carried. For the more experienced bushman who prefers to be independent of tracks, huts and signposts, there is a large area in its pre-Pakeha state. Anyone traversing this territory must advise the Park Ranger and take provisions and equipment to make him self-sufficient.

ACCOMMODATION HOUSE AT TOTARANUI

There is a large accommodation house at Totaranui which is very popular in the summer months. It is advisable to communicate with the proprietor, Mr. C. M. Baird, to ensure that accommodation is available.

SHORT WALKS STARTING FROM TOTARANUI

Anapai: This is north of Totaranui, has two beaches and good fishing. A two-bunk hut is situated here with a pleasant, well-designed walk starting from the rear of this hut. Anapai is reached by either of two routes, which begin at Kaikau, at the rear of Totaranui estuary. From the camping ground the track passes in front of the accommodation house, crosses the two paddocks behind the estuary and climbs easily to a saddle. Here, the left turning leads down a bushed gully notable for a rata of exceptional girth. The other track runs down the ridge for some distance before dropping into Anapai, and gives good views of the bays to the south and Farewell Spit to the north.

Neither track takes more than 40 minutes.

***Mutton Cove:** About 45 minutes' active scramble round the rocks at suitable stages of the tide from the northern end of Anapai leads to the two beautiful beaches at Mutton Cove. The sea beside the rocks provides ideal underwater swimming and fishing. The tides must be watched carefully.

***Separation Point:** At the northern end of Mutton Cove a further 20-minute scramble round the coast (again under suitable tide conditions) takes you to Separation Point. This was named by D'Urville in 1827 because it separates Golden Bay from Tasman Bay. To the Maoris it was known as Te Matau—the fish hook, the aptness of this being borne out by the success of modern anglers. Separation Point probably provides the best fishing in the vicinity of Totaranui.

*Now reached by walking track.

THE HEADLAND

By crossing the tidal inlet at up to half tide from the launching ramp at the northern end of the camping ground, access is gained to an interesting nature walk to the top of the Headland. Most species of trees are identified by labels, including both North and South Island species.

Time: 30 minutes each way.

THE ROCK LOOKOUT

From Pigeon Saddle on the highest portion of the Totaranui Road, there is a track involving a 45-minutes walk one way through heavy timber to a rock outcrop giving a magnificent view of Golden Bay. Trees are labelled on this track, too. There is a fire-break along the top of the spur to Gibbs' Hill.

TOTARANUI-AWAROA

GOAT BAY

This is the first beach south of Totaranui and is visited for fishing and swimming. It is reached by half an hour of boulder hopping around the rocks at up to half-tide, or preferably by an easy graded track giving the most beautiful views of four golden beaches with a background of ratas in flower in December and January. Time: 30 minutes each way.

There is also a steep track over the hill to Goat Bay which should be attempted only by the fit and energetic.

WAIHARAKEKE

This is another beautiful beach south of Goat Bay and can be reached by more boulder hopping at up to half-tide or preferably by the easy graded track from the end of Goat Bay beach. This track takes you through lovely bush on a comfortable grade all the way to Waiharakeke, giving excellent lookouts down the coastline to Awaroa. There is a track branching off the Goat Bay Hill track to Waiharakeke.

Time for Goat Bay-Waiharakeke: 30 minutes one way.

WAIHARAKEKE-AWAROA

Half way up the beach the track enters the bush alongside the Waiharakeke Stream, making another fascinating walk to the Awaroa Inlet. This easy walk goes, in parts, through groves of tree ferns and native bush. The Awaroa road may be reached by following the side of the Awaroa Inlet on the right, and up the Awapoto Stream, or by crossing the Awapoto outlet to the boat launching site. This part of the inlet can be muddy and this should be borne in mind when planning the trip. The road distance from the Awapoto Bridge back to Totaranui is five miles.

Time, Waiharakeke-Awaroa Inlet: 30 minutes each way.

SHORT WALKS FROM TORRENT BAY

TORRENT BAY TO CLEOPATRA'S POOL

One of the best-known and most popular walks based on Torrent Bay, the route is around or across the beautiful lagoon which, at high tide, is filled by sea water entering from the bay through a narrow entrance. In this lagoon, the shallow, peaceful waters are ideal for children to fish, paddle or play in small craft. The lagoon is a considerable size (a mile long and half a mile wide) and allows the use of dinghies for rowing round the small headlands, on which grow shrubs and native plants. Among these at certain seasons are scented orchids (Earina) which perfume the air. Where no plants grow, the grey granite rocks are made gay with festoons of tawny and orange lichens. From the hillside, small creeks descend to the beaches which are ideal for picnics. Trampers should follow the discs on the northern bank of the river till another stream joins it; on the left is Cleopatra's Pool.

Time: 40 minutes each way.

TORRENT BAY TO BROWN'S BEACH

If one is crossing the lagoon, a local resident should be consulted for advice on the best tides and mudflat areas to cross. If the tide is in, follow the track round the back of the Torrent Bay lagoon past the Park Board's hut, cross the Torrent Bay River and follow the track to the signs pointing to Brown's Beach.

Time: 60 minutes one way.

TORRENT BAY-FALLS RIVER

The track starts from the camping ground in Torrent Bay or, at half-tide, proceed across the tidal inlet to the northwest corner where the track is signposted. This walk takes about 1½ hours to Falls River and half an hour on to the Falls. One of the best walks in the Abel Tasman National Park.

LONGER TRIPS

TOTARANUI-AWAROA-BARK BAY

The first stage of this trip is to Awaroa, which may be reached either via Goat Bay-Waiharakeke-Awaroa or round the rocks at the southern end of Waiharakeke Beach at half-tide, then follow round the Awaroa entrance till you can cross over the mudflat to Trig K, or where the telephone line crosses to the southern side of Awaroa, where you will be able to see the signs for the Bark Bay track. *Or* follow the road from Totaranui to Awaroa Inlet and cross the mudflat to the signs for Bark Bay.

Time: 5 hours one way.

BARK BAY TO TORRENT BAY

Time: 2½ hours. See Totaranui-Awaroa-Tonga-Bark Bay-Torrent Bay.

TOTARANUI-AWAROA-TORRENT BAY VIA TRIG O.

The best start for this trip is by road from Totaranui to Awaroa Inlet, then follow the narrow road to the Awaroa River. An alternative route to the Awaroa road is described under Totaranui-Awaroa.

Cross the Awaroa River opposite the house of Mr. F. G. Hadfield, bearing in mind that the river here is affected by high tides. The track is well signposted and leads up a ridge on a long climb to Trig O.—1,701 ft. There is water on the track about 30 minutes beyond the Trig point. Falls River should be reached in 5-6 hours from Awaroa. (The falls from which the river takes its name are about half an hour's walk upstream from this point. There is no track, but a route is marked by painted boulders and discs. This diversion is well worth while, as there are many beautiful falls and pools in this section of the river).

The route to Torrent Bay follows the river downstream on the northern bank for about three-quarters of a mile, then crosses the river at a bend. From here a short climb leads to a saddle at about 950 ft above Torrent Bay, about 1 hour's walk away. When the track round Torrent Bay Lagoon is reached, turn left for the settlement or right for the Torrent Bay hut, on the track to Marahau.

Time for the average tramper on this route would be about 7½ hours but an hour should be added to this if visiting the falls. Local information may be obtained from a resident at Torrent Bay.

TOTARANUI-AWAROA-TONGA-BARK BAY-TORRENT BAY

TOTARANUI-AWAROA—2 hours (see under Totaranui-Awaroa-Bark Bay).

TOTARANUI-TONGA

From Trig K. on Awaroa Inlet walk along the beach past Meadowbank with Mt. Rollinson on the right, cross Venture Creek (tidal) and walk along the airstrip, swinging to the right at the end. The route is up a small gully at the end of the flats, over a low saddle and down to the head of Tonga Swamp. Care must be used in crossing the swamp. There is a tidal creek at the outfall of the track on to Tonga Beach. This section is partly through private property. There are two beaches in Tonga Roadstead, and the second is the former site of a processing plant for the granite obtained from two quarries.

Time: 2½ hours.

TONGA-BARK BAY

From the granite works the track climbs a little, then sidles a swampy valley and climbs again to a higher saddle where it joins the Awaroa-Bark Bay track via Stony Hill. It is about 15 minutes down to Bark Bay Lagoon.* There is an 'all tides' route round the lagoon which is worth walking for a sight of the waterfall at the northern end of the lagoon.

Time: 3 hours.

BARK BAY-TORRENT BAY

From the southern end of Bark Bay beach, the track climbs into the bush to a saddle and swings round into the Falls River Valley. The crossing of the Falls River is easy when flow is normal, but could be made difficult and dangerous by heavy rain. The track climbs again, beyond the river, to a saddle above Frenchman Bay. By climbing the knob on the seaward side of the saddle, a magnificent view of the coast may be obtained to both north and south. The route sidles Frenchman Bay and descends easily into Torrent Bay.

Time: 2½ hours.

TORRENT BAY-MARAHAU

This track commences in Torrent Bay camping ground close to the settlement. The Torrent Bay River is affected by high tides. The Torrent Bay hut is situated opposite the entrance to the lagoon and is right on the track. It has eight bunks and a fireplace, and there are outside picnic facilites. The area is well signposted with an excellent track to Marahau.

Time: 3-4 hours each way.

TOTARANUI-MOA PARK

This is a trip for the fitter tramper. See under Moa Park-Totaranui.

CANAAN

This area is reached by eight miles on a rough side road which turns off the main Motueka-Takaka highway about two miles short of the summit on the Motueka side. This is a public road as far as the start of the Rameka Track, but from this point access to the Park is through private property and visitors are asked to bear this in mind when in the locality.† Please leave gates as you find them.

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*A 16-bunk hut has now been built behind the lagoon at Bark Bay.

†By following the direction signs it is now possible to reach the Park without going through private property.

Permission must be obtained from Messrs. K. C. and B. C. Jenkins of Riwaka (telephone: 279S or 279D Motueka).

CANAAN-MOA PARK

Through private property, but with permission cars may be taken as far as the woolshed. Follow the disced route to Wainui Saddle which is signposted. Turn right up the hill on a disced track which later sidles to the right, through logs and stumps to the bush edge. Cross the Wainui stream, and follow the track up and over the ridge, through bush all the way to Moa Park, which is a tussock clearing at about 3,300 ft. The four-bunk hut is directly across the stream, visible from this point.

Time: 1 hours 15 minutes.

CANAAN-WAINUI HUT-BIRD'S CLEARING

Follow the track from the woolshed at the end of the Canaan Road to the Wainui Saddle and down the Wainui River. This is a good track leading to the Wainui hut—four bunks. Time: 1 hour. From the Wainui hut continue down the river on a well cleared track, then proceed uphill and along the ridge till you come out on Bird's Clearing. Time: 1½ hours each way. Follow down the bush edge along an old fence line to some pine trees, continue down the fence line for about 400 yards then down the road to Clifton. This is an exceptionally pretty walk down the river and the whole trip should not take more than four hours. This trip can be done from Takaka by following the Clifton Road up to Bird's Clearing. About one mile downstream from the Wainui hut there is a turn-off up a steep hill to Trig Sub A on the Totaranui-Moa Park track.

CANAAN SADDLE-MOA PARK VIA MT. EVANS

There is a sign about four miles along the Canaan Road, directing trampers along this route, a well marked track to Moa Park. Mt. Evans, 3,772 ft, is the highest point in the Park, and a sweeping view of much of the province is obtained from its summit. A jumbled pile of large quartz blocks, formed by the outcropping of a quartz reef contains small quantities of copper, gold and other minerals.

Time: 3½ hours.

Mt. Evans may also be reached from the Canaan-Moa Park track or from Moa Park hut in about 45 minutes.

MOA PARK-CASTLE ROCK

From Moa Park hut follow the track upstream to the bush edge from where the track is well defined to Castle Rock hut—four bunks. From the rock outcrop (one of the Castles) opposite the hut, there is a magnificent view of Tasman Bay. The trip back to Moa Park is steep in parts.

Time: 2½ hours return.

MOA PARK-PORTER'S ROCK

From the Moa Park hut, proceed upstream to the main signpost and follow the well-defined track. The first large outcrop of rock is not Porter's Rock, but an excellent view of parts of Moa Park can be obtained from this rocky knob. Continue on the track to Porter's Rock, which is distinguished by an iron pipe stuck in the rock outcrop. From here there is an excellent view of a large area of bush in the Awaroa and Falls River watersheds.

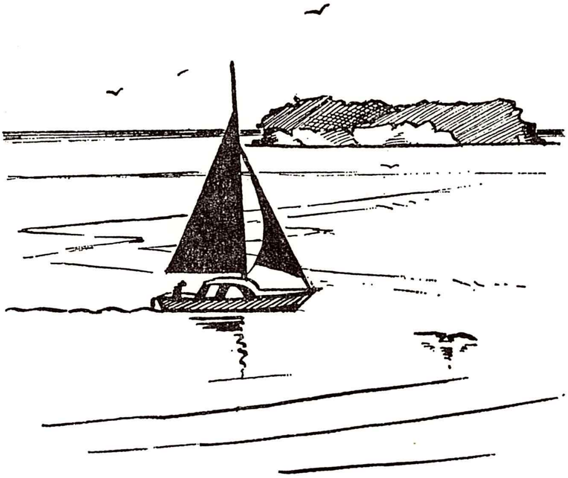
Time: 1 hour, return.

MOA PARK-TOTARANUI

From the Moa Park hut follow disced poles downstream through tussock to the bush-edge; this is well signposted. The track is well defined through native bush until you come out in a clearing above Wainui, where discs should be followed for about a mile until you enter the bush again. Here a disced track takes you down to come out on the Totaranui Road. Follow down this road to Totaranui.

Time: 8½ hours.

—M. L. Gibbs.



FISH

BECAUSE warm and cool water fish species meet and overlap in the Cook Strait region, most of our common food and other fishes may be caught in Tasman and Golden Bays, together with some of the larger, migratory surface fishes. As a result, the coastal waters of the Park offer a good range of sport whether fishing from a boat, surfcasting from a beach or by underwater fishing with a spear. The visitor should, however, ascertain the whereabouts of the proven seasonal fishing grounds, either from the Park Ranger or from someone else with local knowledge of the area.

Snapper and gurnard, popular food fishes, are relatively plentiful both inshore and offshore. Butterfish and moki frequent rock and weed inshore in shallow water, together with kelpies and spotties, and the numerous small fishes which so delight small boys.

The presence of flocks of sea birds actively working surface water, usually indicates the presence of kahawai and barracouta attacking small fish from below. Kingfish may be also present in such circumstances and all three species provide a good sport for those who prefer to troll from a boat, or as occasion offers, cast a spinner from the shore. Kingfish require rather heavier gear and plenty of line, since they may reach a weight of 80 pounds, although 20 to 40 pounds is more usual. They should be looked for just off major headlands early in the morning, or late in the afternoon, when lighting is subdued, and fished with a lure or with live bait. Kahawai are a good bait for kingfish and one of a moderate size fished alive down through a school of Kahawai or barracouta at any time of day, will usually take kingfish if these are present. Do not strike until after the pause at the end of the first run.

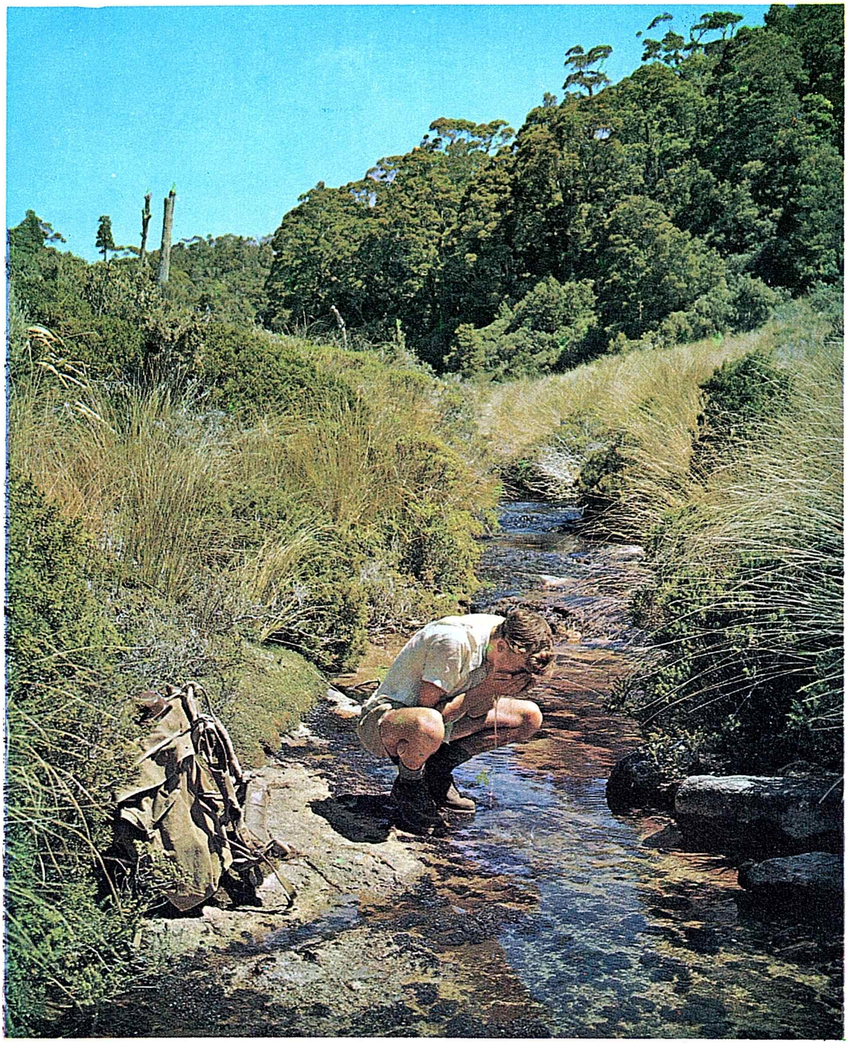
Besides snapper and gurnard, blue cod, maori chief and sometimes john dory and hapuku are caught offshore. Piper or garfish are present near the shore and in the lagoon at Totaranui, but are in general, more abundant in autumn and spring months. Flounder, although widely distributed in the area, are not plentiful. They are probably more abundant in eastern Golden Bay than elsewhere. Whitebait are taken in the inlets and streams during late spring months and may on occasions be plentiful. Frostfish are found beach-cast in late winter and early spring and provided they are found before they are attacked by gulls are an excellent table fish.

Mako, other large sharks and tuna are sometimes present offshore, well to the northeast. Usually, under such circumstances, live bait is a problem in which case a dead fish trawled slowly below a school of surface fish, may prove effective. Large and bizarre fish of oceanic waters such as broadbill swordfish, sunfish, ribbonfish and oarfish, sometimes strand themselves on the beaches of the Park.

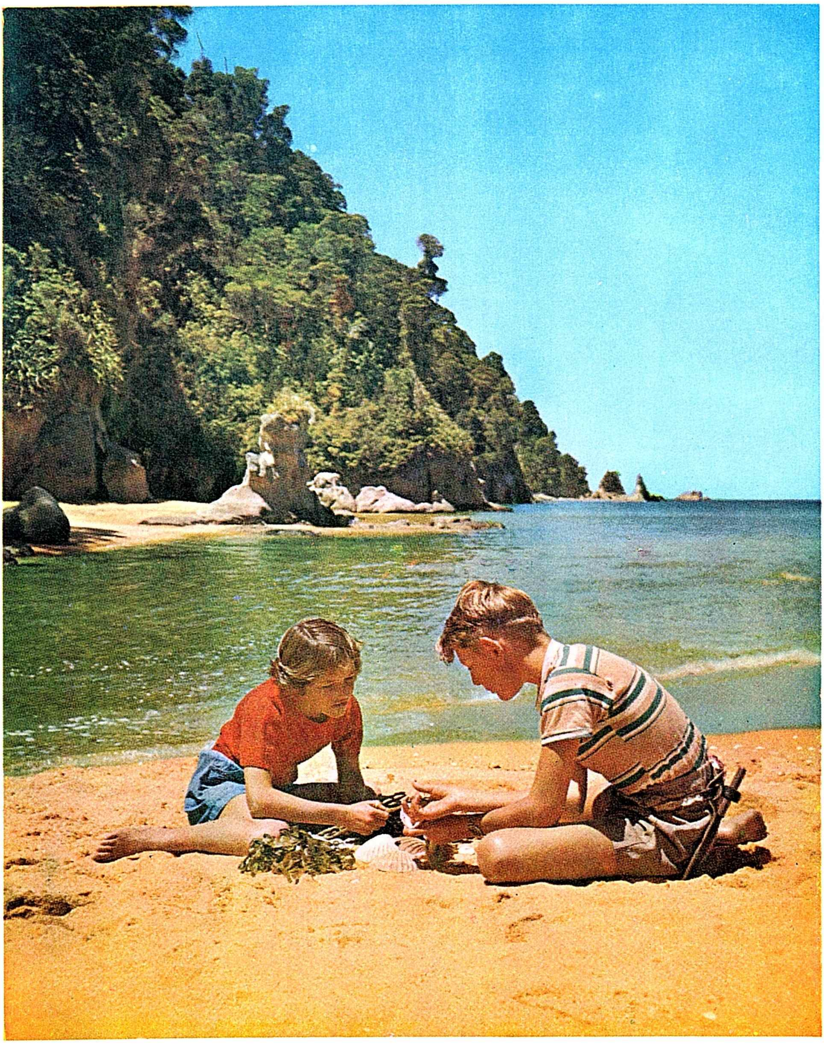
Apart from stragglers, and these are all small fish, introduced trout are not present in Park streams. However, the main groups of native fishes such as the bullies, kokopu, eels and smelts are all present, as is the adult whitebait or inanga.

—J. M. Moreland.

Typical bush scenery on the road to Totaranui.



Moa Park, once a favourite feeding ground of the moa, is interesting territory for trampers. It was formerly called Moor Park.



The golden sands of Totaranui are ideal for children. Here, water from the Bay sweeps past Totaranui Headland to fill the lagoon behind the beach.

THE 5 BASIC RULES OF FIREARM SAFETY

1 CHECK THAT FIREARM

A checked rifle has the magazine removed and the bolt open. Loaded firearms are not permitted inside huts or camps.

2 LOAD MAGAZINE ONLY WHEN HUNTING GROUND IS REACHED

The magazine should only be charged when your hunting ground is reached—not while travelling to the hunting area.

3 USE A HALF-OPEN BOLT WHEN IN A STATE OF SEMI-READINESS

A half-open bolt has a cartrige partly in the breech, and the rifle is held in both hands ready for instant loading.

4 IDENTIFY YOUR TARGET

Your target must be identified beyond all possible doubt. Remember, there may be other persons in your vicinity.

5 CONSIDER YOUR FIRING ZONE

The firing zone both to and beyond the target must be clear and safe; no flat, hard surfaces or rocks to cause ricochets.

Observe these 5 basic rules of shooting safety. The first requirement in using any firearm is to know and practise these common-sense precautions. You must also know your firearm and how to operate it properly and safely.

GAME AND OTHER ANIMALS

To gain some appreciation of introduced animal life inhabiting and affecting the Park today, it is necessary to consider the situation prior to colonisation by Europeans.

Although the first recorded, successful introduction of domestic stock, namely sheep and cattle, was made by Marsden in the 'twenties of last century, it is believed that these animals, along with pigs, sheep and goats, were kept at an earlier date by onshore whaling stations.

When this information is added to Captain Cook's liberations of pigs and goats on both the mainland and off-shore islands, it would seem that some of the country has been subjected to browsing and grazing animals for nearly two centuries.

Cook's purpose was to help shipwrecked sailors by supplementing the meagre supply of fresh food available. The establishment of the pig appears to have been an undoubted success. Although the issue is somewhat obscure concerning sheep and goats, it would appear, from early records, that the goat-liberation in Queen Charlotte Sound was successful.

The wild pig *(Sus scrofa)* is said to be the first animal introduced into New Zealand by Europeans to become successfully naturalised (Wodzicki, *"Introduced Mammals of New Zealand")*. Although it is popularly believed that the first liberations were made about the middle of the 18th century by Captain Cook (hence the name "Captain Cookers") it has been claimed (by Angas, 1847) that the first pigs were released by Spaniards prior to that date. It has also been claimed that the liberations by Cook were made from pigs captured on the Pacific Islands during his voyage to New Zealand and were not of true European domestic stick. Whatever the original ancestry, it proved little handicap and records show that they were well established over all suitable country by 1840. It is reasonable to assume that the greater part of Golden Bay, including the Park, with its large areas of semi-open country, sparsley covered with manuka and beech forest on the slopes overlooking the coast, coupled with the mild climate, would prove an ideal habitat for wild pigs.

Early Marlborough history records that the wild goat *(Capra hircus)* was first liberated successfully in Queen Charlotte Sound in 1773. There is reason to believe that they were well established prior to liberations by early whalers, prospectors and settlers. The dry Takaka hill range, with its associated limestone formation is ideal goat habitat and no doubt has carried heavy populations during past years.

Animals present before colonisation were wild cattle *(Bos tarus)* and wild sheep *(Ovis aries)*. They were seen shortly after the first settlers arrived over a century ago, and roamed the Park for many years before being finally shot out. There are many conflicting stories concerning the time when wild cattle and sheep were seen last in the Park.

Red deer *(Cervus elaphus)* were liberated at the mouth of the Waimea River, 1854, and on the western hills of Nelson, 1860 (Dun, 1824). They were presented by H.R.H. Prince Consort, Royal Park Richmond, England, and Lord Petre, Thorndon Hall, Essex, England.

There are also reports of other, unrecorded liberations of red deer so it can be assumed that they have been in the Park for close on 100 years.

Fallow deer *(Cercus dama)* were released in the Takaka Valley about the year 1900 (Ref: Wodzicki) and although successful, there has not been any recorded sighting of these animals in the Park.

An attempt to establish Virginia deer *(Odocoileus virginianus)* in the Takaka Valley in 1901 was unsuccessful.

The Australian opossum *(Trichosurus vulpecula)*, possibly the Australian Grey, was first released in Nelson in 1890 by the Nelson Acclimatisation Society, responsible for all recorded liberations of wild life in the province (Ref: Wodzicki).

The success of the great majority of these liberations was probably due to the mild climate and abundance of natural food available.

The only animals to reach pest proportions have been pigs, goats and opossums. Although deer have been present, in what would appear to be very suitable habitat, their numbers are not to be compared with those of other parts of the surrounding country.

Hare and rabbits have never posed any real problem, although there have been reports of their presence.

Hedgehogs *(Erinaceus europaeus)*, stoats *(Mustela erminea)*, ferrets *(Putorius putorius furo)*,* wild cats

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*There has been no official, recorded sighting of weasels or polecats in the Park.

(Felis catus) have been in the Park for many years, possibly well before the turn of the century, and although not plentiful, are in sufficient numbers to have some effect on bird life.

The animal population today, like the vegetation, has changed considerably over the years. Animals now in the Park are pigs, goats and opossums, with a few small pockets of red deer. Wild sheep and cattle are no longer present, although an occasional animal may stray onto the Park from adjoining farmland.

Most of the animals keep close to forest margins and to the reverting scrub and bracken country overlooking the coast. Opossums and goats are found on most of the sunny ridges.

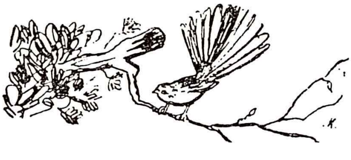
Control methods have been confined to private hunting and semi professional opossum hunters, who generally operate on a part-time basis. This form of outdoor recreation has been intensified since the development of the game meat market and has resulted in a drop in the wild pig population over the past two or three years.

All hunting is controlled. Permits are readily obtained through the Park Ranger, Takaka (tel. 326). The Park is divided into shooting blocks and hunting is encouraged, particularly during the off-season for tourists. Trained hunting dogs are also allowed to be taken under permit.

Noxious animal surveys are carried out at yearly intervals by N.Z. Forest Service Wild Life Officers, whose Department is responsible for control.

Although opinions may differ on this point, it is considered that, with improved access and increasing patronage of the Park, the animal population will decrease considerably. Nevertheless, those responsible for the Park Administration are ever mindful of the irreparable damage to the flora, and the associated side effects of this damage, if adequate control of the introduced animal population is not maintained.

—D. D. Cummings.



THE COAST

CARTOGRAPHICAL NOTES AND SAILING DIRECTIONS

WARNING:

It is vitally important that extreme care is taken when leaving sheltered bays, as the conditions in the bay often give no indication of strong winds and choppy seas prevailing outside.

As the numerous bays, inlets and islands of the Park's extensive coastline are not covered by sailing directions in the *New Zealand Nautical Almanac* or the *New Zealand Pilot* the following notes are published to assist yachtsmen. They are intended as a rough guide for small pleasure craft, under sail or power, or both, and are not the official navigational directions of the Marine Department.

Information on some ports and bays on the fringes of the Park has been included for the sake of continuity and convenience; where this is included in sailing directions in official publications, the fact has been stated.

Sudden squalls and whirlwinds are not uncommon on the coast and care must be taken to watch the weather. It is essential to observe the sailor's three L's—Lead, Log and Lookout—with emphasis on Lookout.

The use of magnetic courses and bearings in these sailing directions makes no allowance for compass deviation, a matter often uncorrected and unknown to many amateur sailors. Tidal allowance for set and leeway must be applied to magnetic courses steered.

Use Chart No. N.Z. 61 H.M.N.Z.S. *Lachlan* Survey, with tenders, H.M.N.Z.M.L.S. *Takapu* and *Tarapunga,* January, 1960, and also refer particularly to old chart, B.A. 2616. The map at the back of this Handbook is not adequate for this purpose.

Notes: Read the title of the chart for information on soundings, and study tidal data scales printed below the title. Refer *New Zealand Nautical Almanac* for the current year.

Those names shown in the map of the Abel Tasman National Park in the back of this handbook, which differ from the names used in the charts mentioned above, are shown in italics.

BLIND CHANNEL:

SW from Nelson Entrance. This is shallow and dangerous on ebb-tide and not navigable by seagoing vessels. Approach only on a flood-tide by eye and frequent use of lead-line. It is suitable only for small boats and launches in fine weather and not recommended for vessels over 3 feet in draught.

In fresh northerly winds a very steep and dangerous tide-race is experienced and small vessels, even up to 36 feet length, have been capsized in it.

MAPUA

260°M from Nelson Entrance, distance 6.5 miles. Approach leads are visible in daylight to approach bar channel. Enter only on flood-tide. The anchorage is restricted to the starboard hand above the wharf. Enter with the main leads open to the south, rounding the beacon to port, and steer to clear wharf. Shops and telephone. Fresh water on wharf. R/T communications with Nelson Harbour during working hours. Refer to the *New Zealand Nautical Almanac* for the current year. Coasting vessels use it infrequently.

PORT MOTUEKA:

Refer to the *New Zealand Nautical Almanac* for the current year. The entrance is marked with leads. Anchorage for small vessels above the wharf mostly dries out during springs. Shallow with sand banks, it is used by coasting vessels.

RIWAKA RIVER:

Shallow entrance. Used by fishing launches. Mostly dries out. Do not attempt in onshore winds. It is not recommended. Winds parallel to the shore are also dangerous especially when surf on the bar is showing.

KAITERITERI ANCHORAGE:

Steer from Nelson Entrance, 302°M distance 17 miles. Good anchorage in northerly winds but untenable in southeast winds, and uncomfortable in hard southwest winds. Anchor in 2 fathoms sand L.W. south from low gap inside nothern point. There is a visible pinnacle reef to port on entering. The beach is shallow and runs off flat to anchorage, springs rise 12 feet. Anchor in 4 fathoms H.W. A seaside resort, it has a motor camp and store, telephone and fresh water. In summer it abounds with speedboats and water skiers.

Anchor in 2 fathoms northern point. (N.B.) Take care with low springs and easterly winds, allow more rope and greater depth under keel. L.W.M. has noticeably extended seaward during past ten years.

Shore regulations relating to swimmers, skiiers and water speeds must be adhered to.

SANDY BAY-MARAHAU:

Shallow, no anchorage except under Guilbert Point *(Trig Point W 249 ft,* see Park Board map) in 1½ fathoms off small beach 260°M from Fisherman Island; use lead. Use only in heavy northwest gale force winds as a refuge when Astrolabe anchorage becomes untenable. It is an emergency anchorage.

ASTROLABE ROADS:

Refer British Admiralty chart 2616, for plan of Roadstead. N.Z. chart 61 does not include this plan.

From Nelson Entrance steer 310°M 18½ miles to a position ½ mile south from reef on southwest end of Fisherman Island. If proceeding at night, this will give a clear view of the two islands (Adele and Fisherman) lying clear of the mainland. It is then easy to steer by eye to clear them, and in a short distance, steer N (mag) to enter Astrolabe Roadstead. Stand to port close to the mainland, as there is a sand spit extending some 100 yards west from the southwest point of Adele Island. Use lead or echo sounder in 2½-3 fathoms water with Adele Island to starboard. On clear nights Adele Island presents a silhouette with high rounded summits at each end and a lower connecting ridge. Steer for the northern summit altering slowly to starboard until the norwest point of the island is closed on Adolphe Point* on the mainland to northwards, thus entering the locally-known "Horseshoe' anchorage. Anchor in 2 fathoms, sand close to northern beach which is steep too. Further out, the bottom is grey mud, good holding, but dirty when purchasing the anchor. This anchorage is sheltered from all winds except southwest, though some shelter may be gained by anchoring under the sand spit on the southwest end of the anchorage. Very rarely, in extreme northwest gale force winds, this anchorage becomes untenable with squalls and 'willi waws' (whirlwinds). Shelter can then be found under Guilbert Point *(Trig Point W 294 ft)* (refer notes on Marahau area), just southwest from the south entrance to the Roadstead.

*The point situated quarter mile north of Te Karetu Point on the map.

From Guilbert Point, the coast of the mainland offers a series of four bays to port, all are golden sand and bush clad almost to the water's edge. All give good anchorage in fine northerly sea breeze weather. There are weekend cottages in all. Fresh water may be found on Adele Island from a small fall or stream on the northern beach of the Island anchorage close to the large fallen trees on the beach. There are creeks also, in port hand bays on the mainland when bound north.

ADELE ISLAND:

Adele Island is 392 ft high and covered with scrub and bush. It is possible to traverse over the ridge and follow down a creek to the southeast. There is a large, flat rock viewpoint on the northern summit, but the scrub growth is very dense to ascend to it.

To proceed northwards to TORRENT BAY, daylight approach: Leaving the Astrolabe anchorage steer close round northwest point until Guilbert Point *(Trig Point W 249 ft)* (to southwest)is just open on Adele Island northwest point. This open transit (kept fine) will clear the Hapuka Reef* to starboard and the sunk reef off Adolphe Point on the main. Hapuka Reef breaks a-wash at low water and there is a pinnacle rock which dries 3 feet in fine weather. The reef rises steeply. Having cleared this narrow passage stand clear on the main with outgrowing reefs to port and giving Pitt Head a wide berth steer to enter Torrent Bay on a course 220°M (approximately). There is a light on Pitt Head.

TORRENT BAY:

Presents a variety of anchorages, the best of which is in 2-3 fathom sand in the southeast corner. On entering this corner steer for the eastern end of the large, sandy beach and look out to port for two sunk rocks almost awash at low water. There is a small beach in the corner with a cottage above it up the gully. Several alternative anchorages will be seen all with 2-3 fathom sand.† The bay on the northern shore has a sunk rock to port on entering about 2 feet below low water springs. Torrent Bay is commodious and very attractively surrounded with bush and scrub. Creeks abound and fresh water is easily obtained. There are a large number of holiday cottages and a few permanent residents. There is a foot track from

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*A buoy now marks this reef.

†In the SE corner, off Long Beach, there is a rock which at low springs comes to within 2-3 feet of the surface. It is situated approximately 500 feet out from M.H.W.M. on Long Beach and 500 feet from the eastern end of the beach.

Marahau round the coast to Torrent Bay. In this lovely bush-clad area it is essential to observe the fire regulations of the National Park.

SANDFLY BAY-FALLS RIVER (Fairy Cove):

One mile north from Torrent Bay. Approach by inshore course. This bay is small and shallow and navigable only from 09-13 hours at springs, in fine weather (H.W. springs occur at 1050 hours N.Z.M.T.), and then only by vessels of 3 feet draught or under. There is a sand-bar across the entrance which shifts, particularly after SE winds. *It is essential to leave the bay before the ebb tide starts to run out.*

In going up towards the river there is a dangerous rock to port. The bay, river and falls are very beautiful. It is advisable to anchor outside and go in and up by dinghy. The lead should be used in anchoring in order to find sandy bottom. In entering the bay with a vessel, the lead should be kept going continuously unless local pilotage is available and in any case, a bright lookout is essential.

Fairy Cove is one of the most enchanting places on this coast. Its seaward beach conceals an extensive lagoon and river. It may be approached with ease by boat (dinghy) by the river outlet in the northwest corner of the bay. Proceed up the river to its navigable extreme, about ¼ mile, to the falls. There land upon the rock and climb easily to the foot of the falls, where it is possible to enjoy a most refreshing cold shower under the fall itself. A chorus of tuis frequently welcomes visitors. Fish can be speared in the lagoon. There is a small cove, guarded by rocks on the southeast side of the bay, just under the South Head, indeed the South Head reef guards it to seaward. This is easily approached by dinghy and contains a small creek and flat rock platform which is well worth a visit for fishing, bathing or sunbathing.

BARK BAY:

Proceeding north from Torrent Bay, Bark Bay, is reached in 1¾ miles. Daylight approach. There are two courses to approach Bark Bay—inshore and offshore. The bay entrance is almost blocked by the Bark Bay reef. This reef is extensive and dries about 3 feet at low water springs.

Inshore approach: Keep close to the mainland where dangers are visible at low water. Pass inside the Pinnacle Rocks or Islets which are high and well named, and steer for the main Bark Bay reef west end. Upon opening Bark Bay to port keep clear of the South Point which has a reef extending 50 yards to the northward (dries 2 feet at low water springs). On clearing this, with the west end of the main reef to starboard, stand in for the middle of the beach at head of bay. Anchor in 2 fathoms sand well out in the centre of the bay nearer to the north shore than south. Soundings are flat in the bay.

Offshore approach: From North Head, Torrent Bay, steer well clear of the main, standing to seaward over half a mile. Sunk reefs and rocks extend nearly half a mile from shore. Steering N(mag.) from a position ½ mile (5 cables) 070 from Torrent Bay North Head, make for the eastern end of Bark Bay reef if visible. If submerged in calm water, stand on north until South Head of Bark Bay bears West (mag.) thence steer for it, keeping lookout to starboard for the Bark Bay reef. To enter proceed as for inshore passage to avoid reef off South Head.

TONGA ANCHORAGE:

Daylight approach: Proceeding northwards there is a narrow channel between the North Head of Bark Bay and the Bark Bay reef. It is, however, obstructed by a sunk rock (Whale Rock) usually visible in clear weather and water. If this channel is not preferred use reciprocal course to clear Bark Bay reef as for entering. On clearing the eastern end stand north (mag.) for 1 mile until Foul Point* is abeam then alter to 308°M towards the Western Point of Tonga Island and enter Tonga anchorage. There is good shelter in northerly winds in 2 fathom sand off the northern beach. Refer Plan 2616. To leave anchorage use reciprocal courses as for entering. Do not attempt northern passage between Reef Point and Tonga Island which is narrow and boardered by Tonga Island reef (sunk) which extends some distance in a northerly direction from the Island. Local knowledge is required to use it.

SHAG HARBOUR:

Further north a small, narrow entrance may be observed to port. This is Shag Harbour. It is accessible by dinghy with the ship standing off and on to seaward. It is very small, with little room to swing a vessel over 20 feet in length and there is a rock in the very narrow entrance. It is, however, well worth a visit in fine weather. It is a delightful little corner.

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*The southern end of Tonga Roadstead.

AWAROA HEAD:

Standing north round Abel Head steer west (mag.) to round Awaroa Head. There is anchorage under it in 4 fathoms in southwest to southeast winds. A large shallow inlet to the westward is fed by the Awaroa River. Except for the river, the inlet dries out at low water.

TOTARANUI:

Daylight approach: Proceed from Awaroa Head anchorage 2½ miles 310°M to Totaranui Anchorage. This can be used in northerly weather, alternatively to Awaroa. Anchor in 2-5 fathoms sand under the Head close to the northwest shore. This bay and coast are remarkable for the red/gold sand of their beaches and the beauty of the coast. This anchorage was used by early sailing coasters and low-powered steamers to await moderate weather to round Seperation Point into Golden Bay. There is a large house on shore and the road from Takaka and Tarakohe ends there. There are camping facilities on shore and a wonderful avenue of trees. The beach is steep to and launches may run their bows ashore to land passengers and have 2-3 fathoms water under their stern.

MUTTON COVE:

The last cove on this western shore of Tasman Bay is Mutton Cove. It is possible to anchor there in northwest weather, but not comfortably.

This completes the southern and western shores, islands and anchorages in Tasman Bay and the Abel Tasman Park area adjacent to it.

GOLDEN BAY:

Rounding Separation Point close to, Golden Bay is entered. This bay does not offer the safe and comfortable anchorages that Tasman Bay does. Winds here in fine weather tend more northwest than north and can fetch down a short uncomfortable sea onto its southern shore. Daylight approach: Wainui Bay anchorage 2½ miles 240°M from Separation Point; Wainui Bay and Inlet may be observed to port. There is a fine weather anchorage sheltered from northerly winds behind a small peninsula within its northern point which makes like an island about 100 feet high. Anchor inside this close to it in about 9 feet at low water. Inshore is very shoal water into the southern beach and valley. Use lead or echo sounder to enter and locate anchorage.

Standing to southward down this coast of Golden Bay about 2 miles from Wainui anchorage, the Tata Islands will be observed ahead. The two flat, table-topped islets are 1 mile north from Tarakohe Cement Work's Wharf. Stand outside both, since the northern entrance is obstructed by a shallow bar. Rounding the southernmost islet, good anchorage may be found inside it off a small beach with a vertical pillar rock ashore on the islet abeam. Bottom is sand with 2 fathoms water. It is necessary to request permission to lie alongside the Tarakohe wharf, where it is possible to land for stores or fresh water. There is a store at Tarakohe with groceries, etc. The M.V. *Golden Bay* loads bulk cement regularly at the wharf and there is deep water alongside its outer end.

It is possible to enter Waitapu at high water and lie afloat alongside the wharf with draught up to 4 feet. The channel is marked by leads but the approach past the beach is shallow, as is the channel. Use lead or echo sounder and approach with care and vigilance at high water. Rangihaeata Head and the Takaka River entrance are said to be used by local craft, but cannot be recommended without local knowledge. The same applies to Collingwood entrance, 10 miles northwest from Waitapu entrance.

There is an anchorage in north and northwest weather off Puponga in the northwest corner of Golden Bay in 1½ fathoms 2 miles southeast from the houses to be seen on shore. This is the base of Farewell Spit which extends roughly 15 miles in an easterly direction from Puponga. From this spit the godwits begin their annual flight north. In February-March and about the end of December they can be seen in thousands, engaged in training flights in perfect V formation, near the lighthouse, along the seaward shores of the spit. This is a most remarkable sight. Their final exodus, seen in Cook Strait, between D'Urville Island and the end of the spit, resembles a vast cloud, with what appear to be water spouts descending and writhing from it.

The outlying islands, including the Tatas, Adele, Fisherman and Ngaio, are part of the Park. As they contain plant and birdlife of unusual interest, visitors are requested to exercise great care to avoid damaging or destroying them.

—Lieutenant-Commander A. K. Griffith.

SPECIALISED INTERESTS AND ACTIVITIES

GEOLOGY

PERHAPS the main topographic feature of the Abel Tasman National Park is the Pikikiruna Range which trends north and south and terminates in the sea at Separation Point, separating the watersheds of Tasman and Golden Bays. With the exception of the Wainui River, all its streams drain into Tasman Bay, making an extensive and involved coastline, with numerous bays and beaches. Visitors to these beaches are always impressed by the beautiful golden sand, made up largely of quartz and feldspar derived from the granite which composes the major part of the area.

This granite forms part of a large mass which stretches south from Separation Point to Mount Murchison in the Buller area. The granite is essentially of quartz, feldspar and a little mica. Quartz (or silica), is the white or glassy looking mineral in the granite. Feldspar, which is either pink or white, comprises the bulk of the rock, and small grains of brown mica make up the remainder. Close inspection will show that these grains of mica are layered like a pack of cards, and the layers can often be separated with a sharp knife.

In many places the granite contains crystals of pink feldspar, up to two inches long, which often protrudes from the weathered surface of the granite, giving it a nobbled appearance. Typical outcrops are seen along the coast near Totaranui.

The granite was formed from a molten mass of granite magma deep inside the earth which was forced upwards by tremendous pressure and intruded into overlying rocks. The molten magma cooled slowly, thus giving the crystals of feldspar time to grow to quite large sizes. The overlying rocks have since been eroded away, leaving the granite exposed.

In the southwest corner of the Park a small amount of marble is exposed. The strangely weathered outcrops will be familiar to anyone who has driven over the Takaka

Hill. This marble is a very ancient rock, being about four hundred million years old, and represents a limestone which has been buried deep under the earth and subjected to heat and pressure, causing recrystallisation to form the coarse-grained marble.

Where the marble has been intruded by granite, minerals of industrial importance are often found. An example is at the Canaan Valley on the western margin of the Park where Mr. E. J. Sixtus, a very competent prospector, discovered many economic minerals, including scheelite, rutile, zicron, monazite and showings of copper and lead. Of these, probably the most important is scheelite, one of the principal ores of tungsten, which is used in light bulbs and the manufacture of special steels. Scheelite is a heavy cream-coloured mineral which occurs disseminated in quartz reefs. Access to several of the foot tracks through the Park can be obtained from the Canaan Road.

In several places the granite contains quartz reefs, but these are generally small and barren. The exception is a very large one crossing the summit of Mount Evans. This reef has been assayed and showed small amounts of gold, silver, lead, copper, scheelite and molybdenite. From the highest point of the reef a first-class view of Nelson and surrounding areas can be seen.

In the headwaters of the Wainui River an area of diorite occurs with the granite. Diorite has an origin similar to that of granite, being forced up in a molten state from deep down in the earth, and it looks somewhat similar to a dark granite. It is composed essentially of white to grey feldspar and crystals of dark green to black hornblende. Boulders of this dark rock can be seen in the bed of the Wainui River.

Alluvial gold was won from the Wainui Valley before and during the depression years of the 1930s. The gold however, was patchy. The gold-bearing lead seemed to be confined to the riverbed so very little was done to disfigure this beautiful, natural, little valley.

Near the summit of Mount Pisgah, scattered boulders of magnetic iron ore are found over a considerable area. Trenches dug near the summit show the ore to be in veins up to two feet thick. Testing for magnetite can be carried out quite simply by crushing some of the suspect material to a fine powder and holding a magnet just above it. If magnetite is present it will cling to the magnet.

—J. C. Braithwaite.

PLANTS

THE forest plant cover in the Park has little resemblance to that which existed when Tasman skirted the coast more than three hundred years ago. During several centuries the Maori made significant changes in many areas, but the European with his superior techniques and tools, and his browsing and grazing animals, completely transformed all all but a few corners. Man is not the only agent of change, the primeval forest also changes. Even where man and his animals have little discernable effect, plant cover is always changing. Shade-tolerant species for instance, with dense canopies, slowly oust taller trees with less shade-tolerant seedlings.

Changes are taking place in the forest and scrub lands of the Park which escaped axe and fire. Large areas near the coast are reverting to scrub or forest from felled or fired areas, and in some more fertile areas, from pastures.

On the thinner soils south of Torrent Bay and on Awaroa Head, vigorous exotics take the place of bracken or manuka, rather than the better known succession of broad-leafed shrubs or beech respectively. The future of these lands is obscure—two Hakea species and two pine species seem likely to exclude the natives, though it is possible that the smaller Hakeas may, in time, give way to such vigorous native species as will tolerate the low fertility of these areas.

Two other vigorous exotics, gorse and Spanish heath, though very much in evidence on much of the coastal strip in the Park, are most unlikely to continue as dominant species. They appear to be fulfilling much the same purpose as manuka and bracken—that of a nurse crop for beech or broadleafed native shrubs. Fifty years may well see these two restricted to rocky positions, the immediate sea front, road and track verges.

Broadly speaking, it is possible to classify the plant cover of the Park into four fairly well defined types, and three less clearly defined.

RAIN FOREST:

In the coastal valley floors and on the broader ridges and saddles up to 1,200 ft, sub-tropical rain forest once occupied all the more fertile sites. This has been removed and in its place is pasture, induced scrub land and regenerating forest at various stages of growth. There are remnant pockets of forest left.

Areas in the region of Pigeon Saddle and the head of the Totaranui Stream and the Lower Falls River are two of the best examples. This forest is dominated by rimu and northern rata, with some matai, hinau and Hall's totara and occasional pokaka, miro and totara. These form the upper canopy and, according to its density, they are accompanied by an understory comprised of pigeon-wood, marble-leaf, mahoe, raurekau, tarata, kaikomako, with occasional wineberry, titoki, kamahi, nikau palm, mamahu, Smith's tree fern, five finger and heketara. Associated shrubs include horopito, karamu, kawa-kawa, poro-poro and rangiora. Sub-tropical rain forest is always characterised by a wealth of climbers and perching plants and of ferns —in these remnants, there are Clematis, lawyer, Maori jasmine, supplejack, kie-kie and a wide range of perching lilies and orchids.

This forest originally included small areas dominated by two moisture-demanding species, kahikatea and pukatea, occupying the wetter gully floors. This was probably the first country to be cleared owing both to its accessibility and superior fertility for farming. Here and there odd individuals of both species remain.

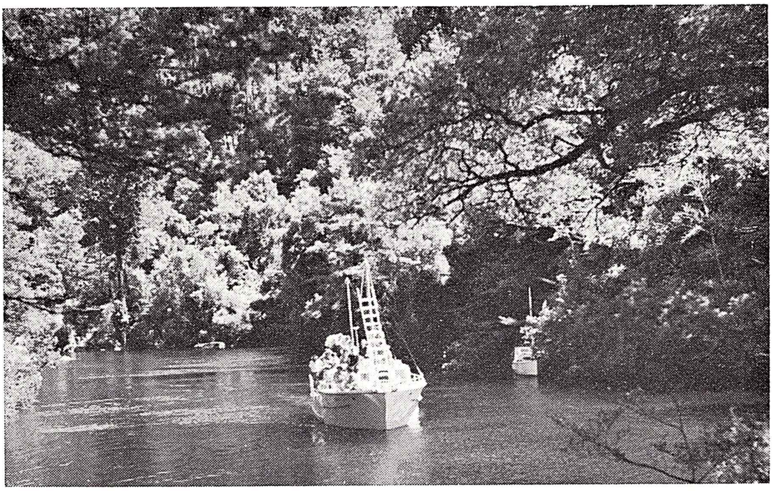
BEECH FOREST:

The second forest type to be found in the Park is montane red-beech forest, a very characteristic stand of which occupies the moist, deep soils of the terraces of the upper Wainui Valley. These are magnificent trees, seventy feet or more in height, often exceeding thirteen feet in girth. The dense canopy they form excludes all but a sprinkling of associated species—stinkwood, broadleaf, horopito, the prickly shield fern and Smith's tree fern, the last almost trunkless at this altitude.

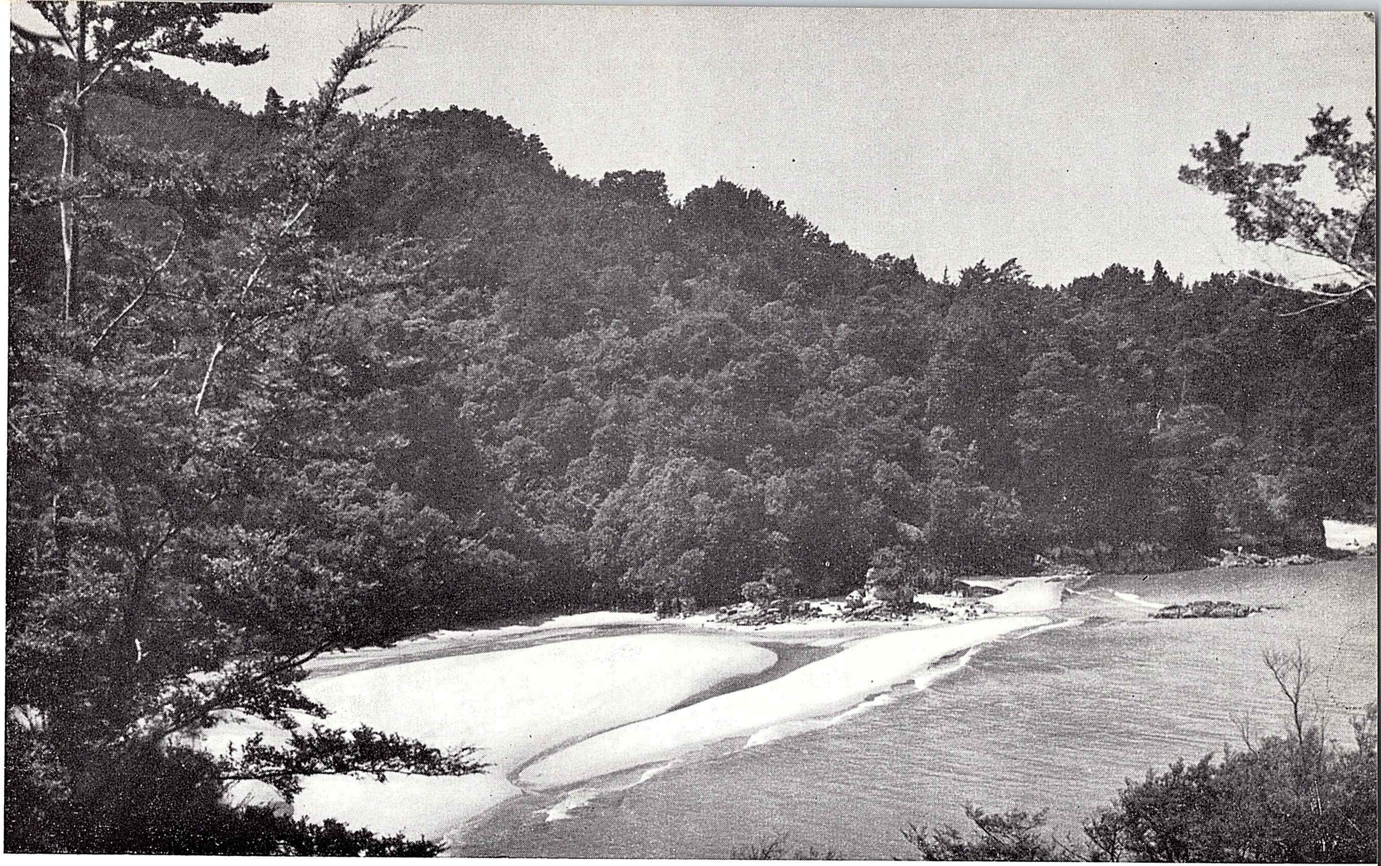
SCRUB:

Between Torrent Bay and Marahau, all but a few moister sites are occupied by the third class of cover; a natural scrubland of monotonous composition—manuka, kanuka, two species of mingi-mingi, stunted kamahi, and a *Pimelea*. Beneath these occur two or three orchids, club moses, sedges, the blueberry and a few umbrella ferns. Large areas, however, have only lichens as a ground cover. This area has changed little, if at all, in the last 150 years. D'Urville provides a graphic description of it in 1827—a "gloomy sterile desert."

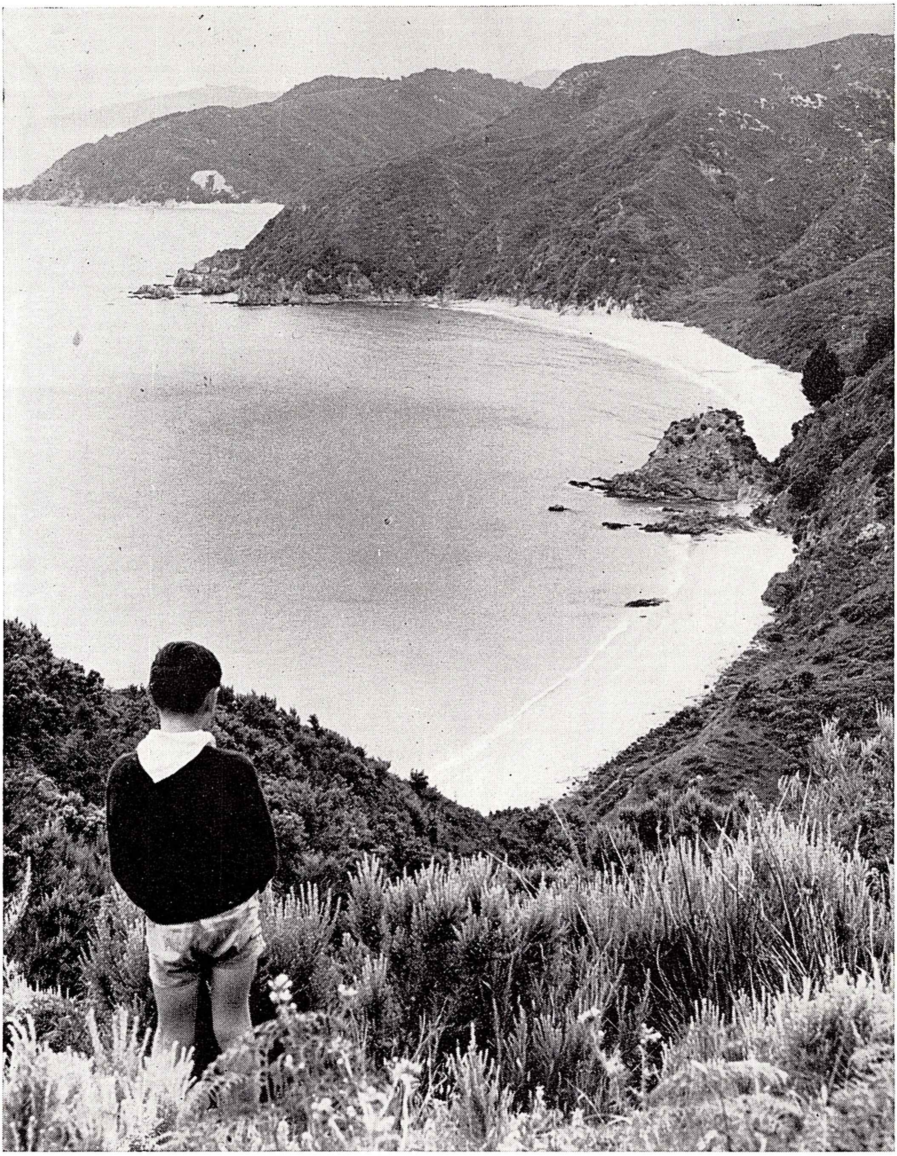
An aerial view of Totaranui, site of the Park's camping ground and the starting point for most excursions.



The passenger launch, *Kotare,* at Fairy Cove on a cruise up the Falls River.



This beach is typical of many along the coastline of the National Park, where the golden sands, translucent water and variegated greens of the bush make a colourful scene.



Mutton Cove. A pleasant walk from Totaranui leads to this lovely beach. The bay in the background is Anapai.

MOA PARK:

The last of the clearly defined types is that occupying Moa Park. This 100 acre natural clearing in the montane beech forest below Mt. Evans provides a dramatic contrast to its surroundings. From the gloom of the beeches one emerges into a small island, as it were, of red tussock grassland and associated sub-alpine plants—mountain pine, manuka, leather-leaf, flax, turpentine scrub, mountain cottonwood and *Hebe species* are scattered singly, or in groups, in a turf composed of pa-totara and other small heaths. In the wetter areas, the heaths are replaced by herbs such as gentian and sundew and the taller shrubs are replaced by red tussock. It is thought that the area has at one time been a peat bog, subsequently drained at its northern end by Table Creek.

MIXED FOREST:

In attempting to classify the remaining areas of plant cover, the term "mixed forest" serves fairly well. Small areas might be termed red-beech or silver-beech or black-beech forest respectively, but nowhere are there stands such as those of the upper Wainui terraces. Between 1,000 and 2,000 feet altitude and extending from the Falls River to Centre Peak, there is a belt of forest where red-beech is the dominant species, but throughout there is an even admixture of rimu in considerable numbers with a smaller quantity of matai, miro, hard-beech, Hall's totara, hinau kamahi, northern rata with southern rata and cedar at higher levels. In certain areas on the eastern face of Mt. Evans, and on some of the higher points to the north, red-beech grows with mountain-beech and/or silver beech to form an attractive well-lit forest. At about this altitude are areas where silver-beech predominates in association with cedar and southern rata. These are usually ill-drained sites.

ON THE COAST:

Returning to the coast, the drier ridges and headlands sometimes carry a forest that might be termed "black-beech." Usually, however, associated species are numerous —kanuka, red-beech, northern rata, hinau, rimu, hard-beech —and inclined to dominate the black-beech. Kanuka has been mentioned earlier as a shrub. It differs from the smaller manuka mainly in the ability to exist with forest trees. On the headland at Totaranui, and elsewhere along the coast, kanuka grows to 60 or 70 feet, its familiar papery bark distinguishing it from its tidier neighbours.

The plant cover of this country is not characteristic of New Zealand forest and scrub-lands generally. Granite is the sole parent material of all the soils found in the Park, and this probably accounts for most of the rather surprising gaps in the flora, such as the absence of some of New Zealand's most ubiquitous plants, notably the common cabbage tree and the kowhai.

In the remnants of rain forests along the coast and immediate hinterland, northern rata is everywhere one of the most striking trees. About mid-summer, its dull red stamens light up the bush of all the timbered country near the sea. Although it occasionally germinates on the ground, where it grows into a straggling shrub or crooked, much branched tree with a short trunk, it usually begins life in the fork of a tall tree. Here it will exist for many years on windblown debris and the decaying remnants of ferns and perching plants. Slowly its aerial roots extend toward the ground, secured to the trunk of the host at intervals by transverse "claspers." After many years these roots completely encase the supporting trunk, then begins its slow strangulation. One authority contends that it is not strangulation that kills the host, but lack of light to the host's leaves by the rata overgrowing it. If the host tree was tall, slender and straight, the matured rata, although having a hollow trunk provides one of New Zealand's more valued timbers—tough, dense and strong. Rimu and miro are common hosts in the Park and always succumb; the Puriri of the north is the only tree known to resist the grip of the rata.

Flowering earlier in the season than northern rata—from late September through October and sometimes November—another good show of blossom is provided over the same area by the white forest *Clematis*. Plentiful throughout the coastal scrub and bush of the Park, this is a heavily ribbed vine climbing to the top of the tallest trees where it produces pure white flowers, 3 to 4 inches across with 6 to 8 oblong sepals. Sometimes upwards of 200 flowers will appear in one mass, masking the foliage. It is notable enough to have merited a Maori name for the flower alone. To the Maori, most flowers bore the name of the plant on which they grew—"puawhananga" (spirit flower) was applied to the white *Clematis*. A little later the heketara flowers. This is a small tree of the composite group, which though it seldom obliges with much of a display, is worth waiting for. About one year in every four or five, the masses of creamy-white flowers show up conspicuously along the coast, sometimes at quite a surprising height. Though a small tree, it will occasionally run up to the light, forty or more feet in dark bush. Another composite, Aki-raho, is a shaggy-barked tree with yellowish green-waved leaves, and small sweetly scented flowers. It is a popular hedge plant and is commonly seen on the coastal cliffs.

Later in the season comes mahoe, better known in some districts as whitey wood. This small tree, or shrub, is one of the many native plants with close relatives in the tropical Pacific. Its small flowers are notable mainly for their scent. They are cream in colour, individually having very short stalks and they are borne in little bundles on the branches and twigs; the dark purple berries are produced in great profusion. Of the more showy plants remaining on the coast, possibly titoki would take pride of place. As the fruit is one of the favoured foods of the opossum, it is seldom seen. These nuts or "arils" as they are correctly termed, take ten to twelve months to ripen from a rather inconspicuous dull red flower, then show up as a lustrous black seed with the bright scarlet backing of the flesh of the aril. They are frequently ripe as late as Christmas and are worth looking for—one has to look up for the trees grow to 35 feet or more. The small tree, pigeon-wood, carries a small orange fruit frequently confused with that of supplejack—the latter, however, is red rather than orange and round, whereas pigeon-wood berries are oval. These ripen through December-January or sometimes later. Not seen so often, nor on display for so long a period, are young kahikatea trees in fruit. They occasionally bear such a prodigious crop that the whole tree glows red as the fruit ripens. It is New Zealand's tallest growing tree, specimens over 120 feet high having been recorded.

A feature of some of the regenerating country is the vast number of Banks' cabbage tree thrusting through the bracken. Often confused with flax, they bear one of New Zealand's choicer flowers. Unlike the blossom of its better known relative, the common cabbage tree which is cream coloured and has a rather sickly, sweet scent, the smaller plant has a white flower of a particularly delicate aroma. It flowers during November and December, followed by purple and white fruits. Kamahi is a common enough tree in the coastal strip though possibly more numerous in the high country. It has pale bark, with oblong, glossy, toothed leaves up to 4 inches long, sometimes pointed. On good soils, in sheltered situations the trunk grows to 4 feet in diameter and the tree often reaches 70 feet in height, sometimes sharing the canopy with the taller timber trees.

More commonly it is part of a lower storey; in fact it will grow in practically any situation, occasionally appearing as a twisted, matted shrub with tiny leaves pioneering the regeneration with brachen. It is an important plant in the flora, as it is one of the shade tolerant species mentioned earlier as inclined to oust larger trees. Kamahi is aided in this by its ability to germinate and grow successfully in the same manner as northern rata—this accounts for the large proportion of irregular trunks, both big and small, in any group of kamahi. A favourite starting point is a crevice in a tree fern trunk; the tree fern is eventually strangled by its lodger.

These are the more showy plants of the coastal strip. Less spectacular, but likely to attract attention is ake ake. Its vivid green is conspicuous among the more sombre foliage. The dull red bark when freshly stripped is a most attractive brick red. Its timber is amongst our hardest and was favoured by the Maoris as material for clubs. Travellers on the coast are sure to recognise rangiora by its large, conspicuous leaves. Usually a shrub, but sometimes a small tree, in sheltered situations, the strongly veined leaf attains 8 inches or more in diameter. Most parts of this plant are poisonous.

A sizeable tree to be found close to the sea is hinau. There are some good specimens to be seen in the sheltered bays. It carries rough grey-brown bark, a long narrow toothed leaf and its flowers, not unlike lily-of-the-valley, are drooping and may often be seen from the ground. They are cream and up to $\frac{3}{4}$" in diameter, with up to 40 flowers in a spray. There is a smaller relation of the hinau known as pokaka with a similar flower though more nearly green in colour and considerably smaller. These trees flower any time from October onwards through Christmas. The nikau palm, familiar to most New Zealanders, is ubiquitous throughout the coastal strip. The characteristic rings on the trunk appear to be produced only on flowering, which occurs possibly only once in three years. A rough count of the rings on some of the taller palms shows them to be amongst the oldest living things in our bush.

In most patches of regenerating forest, and on the fringes of bush remnants, a conspicuous small tree is the kaikomako. With grey, smooth bark and a mature leaf not unlike that of an oak in shape, the flowers, produced lavishly, in November, resemble those of English honeysuckle, but are white instead of cream; the scent is reminiscent of the European flower. The fruit which follows about Christmas or soon after, is dark blue and much favoured by bellbirds and tuis, hence the Maori name. Like heketara, the native beeches are irregular in flowering but worth waiting for. The best show is provided by the black-beech of the headlands and coastal ridges. The flower is a rather brighter red than that of nothern rata and may be seen as early as September in some seasons. They often completely obscure the foliage.

Characteristic undergrowth of black beech forest is very sparse. It often includes the two mingi- mingis and the buck-thorn *Coprosma*. Mingi-mingi is often mistaken for manuka, but careful examination will show many differences. The scent so often associated with these trees comes not from the blossom, but from honey dew secreted by an insect* living beneath the bark of the tree. The sooty mould usually forming part of this association coats the trees sometimes to the point where it defiles and kills smaller plants beneath. The naming of the four beech species is beset with some difficulties rather too complex to be dealt with here. To illustrate, hard-beech was only accorded specific rank by the botanists as recently as 1926. Though a common and well distributed tree throughout the country, it is described as a variety of red-beech in all the early publications. Again mountain-beech was listed as a distinct species as recently as 1960 but in up-to-date classifications, is termed a variety of black-beech. To add to the confusion, common names are entirely different in various localities in New Zealand. Hard-beech, for instance, is variously known as brown-beech, clinker-beech, red-beech even sometimes as silver-beech, a term also applied to Menzies' or southern-beech.

Orchids appear to relish the impoverished soils of the Park and appear in abundance on track verges and well-drained, clear areas throughout. Also common is the perching Easter orchid and its close relative, the spring flowering bamboo orchid. Mention should also be made of the wealth of terrestrial and perching lilies which are such a feature of the rain forest. Some of these produce exotic and grotesque flowers and fruits at odd times of the year.

HIGH COUNTRY:

Leaving the coast for the high country, the visitor should watch for the well defined changes in the flora as he ascends. Though many plants are common to most areas of the Park, there is an impressive list restricted to the lower country—northern rata has a well defined altitude limit, likewise kawa-kawa, ake ake, titoki, the nikau, kaikomako, rangiora and others. At somewhere about 1,600 feet, a further change is evident, with the appearance of the scouts of the sub-alpine flora—southern rata, stinkwood, horopito, nei-nei, broadleaf. Southern rata, unlike the northern rata, usually spends its life on the ground. The flower is scarlet in colour rather than red, but is borne on a tree of a similar form, twisted and heavy-limbed, though not attaining such impressive dimensions.

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*See chapter on insects.

Stinkwood, also found at lower levels but not so commonly, is our most objectionable plant—Cook's botanist, Solander, brought it aboard ship in Queen Charlotte Sound to the horror of his shipmates, and Hooker, botanist to a later expedition, comments, "I locked this *Coprosma* in a small cabin till I should have time to press it, but before half an hour had elapsed, the smell was intolerable and had pervaded the whole of the lower deck." The genus *Coprosma* is one of our largest groups of plants, related to the coffee family of Asia; they are mostly foul smelling in some of their parts. Numbered amongst them are our most showy berry producers—indeed, many of them play an important part in forest ecology as standby food producers for a number of native birds—some species take a long time to ripen their fruit and others retain it over a long period. Like some of the beech species mentioned earlier, classification of the *Coprosma* species, especially of the small-leaved ones, is somewhat difficult.

Horopito is a highly coloured shrub with leaves blotched pink, red, black and yellow. Typical of all our higher bush, this plant, sometimes known as "bushman's pain killer" is reputed to have stimulative properties and is certainly pungent to the point of acute discomfort if eaten. Related to the South American group of plants which produce quinine, no doubt its pain killing properties rest in the principle of the cure being worse than complaint! It is also sometimes called the "pepper tree" but should not be confused with the lowland and coastal plant of that name. The latter, also called the kawa-kawa, is pungent to taste and is a true pepper with relatives throughout the tropics. The "Kava" producing plant of Polynesia is one of them.

Broadleaf is a small tree, also typical of the high country. Having glossy, round or egg-shaped leaves with a waved edge and up to 4 inches in diameter, the tree grows sometimes to 50 feet but usually less, and it has rough, dark brown bark and, when dry, provides one of the few good firewoods to be found at this altitude. Nei-nei is a singularly distinctive shrub or small tree, sometimes occuring in almost pure stands. The trunk is thin and straight, clothed in flaking red-brown bark, often unbranched and crowned with a palm-like head of curving, dagger-shaped leaves. When branched, these trees frequently assume most attractive candelabra shapes.

The dominant timber trees here are beeches, with red beech probably the most numerous, followed by silver beech. There will be scattered rimu, miro, matai, thin-barked totara and an odd hard beech here and there. The beeches are frequently buttressed at the base and like the black-beech of the lower country often clothed in sooty mould disguising the true grey or brown of the bark. Rimu, with its feathery fern-like foliage, will be familiar to most visitors. Miro, as an adult, has black bark, flaking dark red or purple in the summer and a coarser foliage reminiscent of some of the European cedars. Matai is difficult to distinguish from miro as an adult, but the bark is usually smoother and paler on matai and when it flakes in the summer the resultant patch on matai is scarlet. If the foliage is visible at fairly close quarters, matai leaves are smaller than miro and bear a greyish bloom on the back. The juveniles are easily separated—young miro resembles the parent, whereas matai, for 20 years or more resembles a twisted manuka with rusty leaves. Thin-barked totara does not grow to the dimensions of the familiar stringy-barked lowland totara, but sometimes attains 70 ft in height and 3ft 6in in diameter. As the popular name suggests, the bark is papery, closely resembling that of *Fuschia.*

Ascending, at somewhere between 2,000 and 3,000 ft altitude, a few more species occur. Of these, the most notable are *Quintinia* and cedar. *Quintinia* does not appear to have a popular name, but is a plentiful shrub, or small tree, at this altitude. It has pale bark and pale green oval leaves but catches the eye by the luxuriant pink, orange and red tints of the new leaves. It comprises a large part of the undergrowth in some parts. Cedar is chiefly of interest for its straight, tapering trunk—it is uncommon to see a crooked specimen. Cedar has a stringy bark resembling manuka, though darker. There are some trees on the Mt. Evans ridge with girths up to 5 ft and reaching 45 ft in height. It is typically a "small-headed" tree. A third tree of considerable interest here is kamahi which has been described earlier.

On poorly drained sites in these areas, there is a considerable change in the composition of the forest. Silver beech tends to dominate, though often stunted to 20 ft or less; it forms a canopy but is usually accompanied by mountain beech, southern rata and cedar, likewise stunted. Beneath these are commonly found celery-leaved pine (the popular name should readily identify it), small broadleaf, stinkwood and the shrub *Pittosporum divaricatum.* This has small, dark green and usually toothed leaves of many shapes on one specimen and carries small purple flowers at the tips of the branches. The almost pure red beech stands of the upper Wainui have already been mentioned. Though restricted to the limited terraces they are quite extensive in total area. The associated plants are few, most noteworthy probably being the crepe fern, sometimes called Prince of Wales Feather. This is deservedly New Zealand's most prized fern and can be seen in many moist, shaded situations up and down the valley. The ultimate segments of the frond are so fine as to give a velvet-like texture and appearance to the whole plant. The horizontal spreading fronds are characteristic, and sometimes attain four feet in length. In early summer some of the mossy banks of the Wainui Stream are an unforgettable sight, the new fronds of these and other ferns mingle with thousands of white flowers of native forget-me-nots.

Moa Park and its flora have already been described in the earlier section. The dominant plant is red tussock, tall enough to drench the traveller to the armpits on a wet day or early in the morning. An interesting feature of the Moa Park plant association is the way the leather-leaf scrub on the western border of the area appears to be discouraging the invasion of the neighbouring beech species. As has been pointed out earlier, shrubs of various kinds elsewhere serve as "nurse crop" for forest. Here, however, the deep dry litter from the leather-leaf shrubs (two species are involved, with hybrids between them possibly more numerous) inhibits germination of the beeches. Possibly the most spectacular of the larger plants is mountain pine. The new growth appearing in December, renders the tight-foliaged little bushes a golden green which contrasts well with the darker manuka, turpentine, leather-leaf and *Hebe* shrubs.

Little mention has been made of ferns. All eight species of New Zealand tree ferns are to be found within the Park boundaries, as are about 70 of the smaller species. On much of the regenerating scrub land, the ponga and the mamaku are important plants in the succession. They are almost certainly more numerous in New Zealand today thany they were in the idigenous cover. Ponga,* the silver tree fern and mamaku, or black tree fern, the tallest and largest of them all are probably well known to most readers. The soft tree fern common throughout the Park and easily recognised by the horizontal habit of the crown of fronds, which form a plate-like canopy is probably less familiar. If the opossums have not been too busy, the trunk is commonly surrounded by a rather unkempt skirt of dead frond stalks. Not well known, but by no means rare, is the gully fern which is the most graceful. Superficially resembling mamaku and usually mistaken for it, it is more slender in all its parts and lacks the typical, hexagonal pattern of frond scars on the trunk of its larger relative. Commoner is the wheki, not closely related to any of the foregoing, more slender and with shorter fronds. It has the ability to grow a new trunk from buds and the roots. It frequently does this, especially if the ground is disturbed, sometimes producing by this means a grove the size of a tennis court, or larger. Wheki has a less common relative, wheki-ponga, which on older specimens often grows a grotesque bulb-like structure on the lower part of the trunk. These "bulbs" sometimes swell to three feet in diameter and are composed of aerial roots growing on the outside of the original trunk. They are incredibly hard and were cut into slabs by the Maori to build rat-proof store houses.

There is no space to mention more than a few ground ferns of more than general interest. Crown fern is sure to be encountered, and is worth more than a passing mention, owing to its occasional influence on forest succession. Growing in tight rosettes to about two feet in height, the fronds are rather harsh to the touch, with spatula shaped segments, silver on the back, pale green on the front. It is sometimes found covering considerable areas to the exclusion of seedlings of most species. One of the crown fern's relatives, the thread fern, does not resemble it in appearance at all. Growing on the ground along the coastal tracks, it forms a carpet of dark green fronds, 4 to 6 inches in length. However, if there is a tree close enough, it will climb it and then the frond becomes a foot long and further up, sometimes 30 inches. Its apt, popular name is derived from the appearance of the fertile fronds which are so narrow as to appear like threads.

*The underside of this fern leaf is light and in forest trail-blazing a leaf was sometimes broken to show the return route.

An oddity to be found in the bush round Moa Park is Maling's fern. Resembling masses of brown and silver-grey lace, it has a partiality for rotting cedar and completely covers dead stumps of this tree on Porter's Rock track. In moist weather, or if sprinkled with water, the apparently dead plant becomes emerald green in some parts. It belongs to the group known as filmy ferns, whose fronds are not more than two cells in thickness, and the striking colours of Maling's fern are composed of millions of microscopic hairs. Upwards of 20 other species of filmy fern are to be found in the Park. Some are minute and often mistaken for mosses, others grow to 6 inches in length and clothe trees, fallen logs and rocky banks in the river valleys and shaded gullies. Kidney fern is another that may catch the eye with its vivid green and its stiffness. The popular name should identify it if encountered, it commonly clothes rocks and stumps in well-drained country.

These are some of the more notable plants in the Park. Students should consult Mr. Esler's *"Botanical Features of Abel Tasman National Park,"* published as a bulletin of the Royal Society—No. 25 Vol. 1, 1962.

—J. Stocker.

LIST OF PLANTS

(The plants collected by D'Urville's botanist, Pierre Adolphe Lesson, are marked by an asterick.—Ed.)

TERRESTRIAL AND PERCHING LILIES AND ALLIED PLANTS

Lily family Renga
Arthropodium cirrhatum
Arthropodium candidum
Kie-Kie = **Freycinetia banksii** (screw pine family)

Lily family
Blue-berry = **Dianella intermedia**
Kahakatea = **Collospermum hastatum**
Kowharauhara = **Astelia solanderi**
Wharawhara = **Astelia banksii**
Kakaha = **Libertia ixioides** (iris family)
N.Z. Iris = **Libertia ixioides** (iris family)

Lily family
Common Cabbage tree = **Cordyline australis**
Banks' Cabbage tree = **Cordyline banksii**
Supplejack = **Rhipogonum scandens**
Flax **Phormium tenax**
Phormium colensoi
Nikau Palm = **Rhopalostylis sapida**

NATIVE HERBS, SHRUBS, TREES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Akiraho	**Olearia janiculata**
Ake-Ake	**Dodoneae viscosa**
Beech, Black	**Northofagus solandri**
Beech, Hard	**Nothofagus truncata**
Beech, Mountain	**Nothofagus solandri** Variety **cliffortioides**
Beech, Red	**Nothofagus fusca**
Beech, Silver	**Nothofagus menziesii**
Broadleaf	**Griselinia littoralis**
Cedar	**Dysoxlum spectabile**
Celery Pine	**Phyllocladus alpinus**
Cottonwood	**Cassinia vauvilliersii** Variety **albida**
Five Finger	**Pseudopanax** Species and **Schefflera digitata** some formerlyknown as **'Neopanax'** and **'Nothopanax'**
Forget-me-not	**Myosotis** species
Clematis	**Clematis foetida** **Clematis paniculata**
Heketana	**Olearia rani**
Horopito	**Pseudowintera colarata**
Kamahi	**Weinmannia racemosa***
Kanuka	**Leptospermum ericoides***
Kaikomako	**Pennantia corymbosa**
Lawyer, Mahoe	**Rubus cissoides rubus squarrosus** **Melicytus ramiflorus***
Manuka	**Leptospermum scoparium***
Matai	**Podocarpus spicatus**
Marble Leaf	**Carpodetus serratus**
Karamu	**Coprosma robusta**
Kakaramu	**Coprosma lucida**
Kawa Kawa	**Macropiper excelsum**
Mingi Mingi	**Cyathodes juniperina** **Cyathodes fasciculata**
D'Urville Peperomia	**Peperomia urvilleana***
Kahikatea	**Podocarpus dacrydioides**
Hinau	**Elaeocarpus dentatus**
Raurekau	**Coprosma australis**
Stinkwood	**Coprosma foetidissima***
Tarata	**Pittosporum eugenioides**
Titoki	**Alectryon excelsus**
Wineberry	**Aristotelia serrata**
Pokaka	**Elaeocarpus hookerianus**
Miro	**Podocarpus ferrugineus**
Rimu	**Dacrydium cupressinum***
Thin Bark Totara	**Podocarpus hallii**
Lowland Totara	**Podocarpus totara**
Northern Rata	**Meterosideros robusta**
Southern Rata	**Meterosideros umbellata**
Rata Vines (to be found in the Park)	**Meterosideros diffusa** **Meterosideros fulgens** **Meterosideros perforata***
Leather Leaf	**Olearia lecunosa** **Olearia ilicifolia**
Turpentine scrub	**Dracophyllum** species (**D. urvilleanum***)
Nei Nei	**Dracophyllus latifolium**
Mountain Pine	**Dacrydium bidwillii**
Coastal Veronicas	**Hebe elliptica** **Hebe salicifolia**

Moor* Park Veronicas	**Hebe odora** **Hebe coarctata,** and others
Pa Totara	**Cyathodes fraseri**
Sundew Gentian	**Drosera** species **Gentiana bellidifolia**
Puriri	**Vitex lucens**
Kowhai	**Sophora** species
Easter Orchid	**Earina autumnalis**
Bamboo Orchid	**Earina mucronata**
Club mosses	**Lycopodium** species
Red tussock	**Danthonia raoullii**

GROUND FERNS

Bracken	**Pteridium aquilinum** var. **esculentum**
Crown fern	**Blechnum discolor**
Filmy ferns	**Hymenophyllum species** **Trichomanes** species
Kidney fern	**Trichomanes reniforme**
Malings fern	**Hymenophyllum malingii**
Prickly shield fern	**Polystichum vestitum**
Prince of Wales Feather	**Todea hymenophylloides**
Thread fern	**Blechnum filiforme**
Umbrella fern.	**Gleichenia circinata** **Gleichenia cunninghamii**

TREE FERNS

Soft tree fern	**Cyathea smithii**
Gully fern	**Cyathea cunninghamii**
Mamaku	**Cyathea medullaris**
Ponga	**Cyathea dealbata**
Wheki	**Dicksonia squarrosa**
Wheki-ponga	**Dicksonia fibrosa**

EXOTIC PLANTS

Hakea species	**Hakea saligna** **Hakea acicularis**
Pine species	**Pinus radiata** **Pinus pinaster**
Gorse	**Ulex europaeus**
Spanish Heath	**Erica lusitanica**

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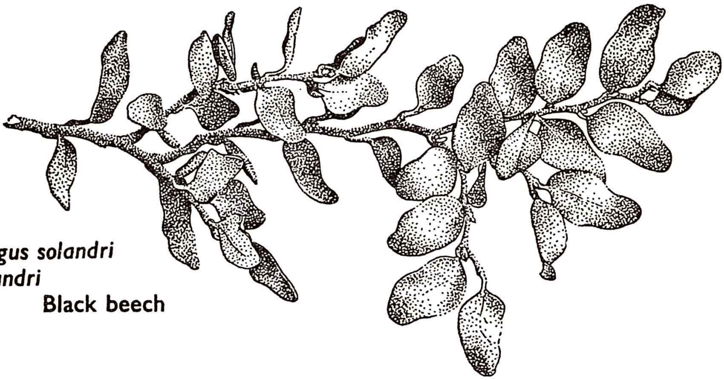
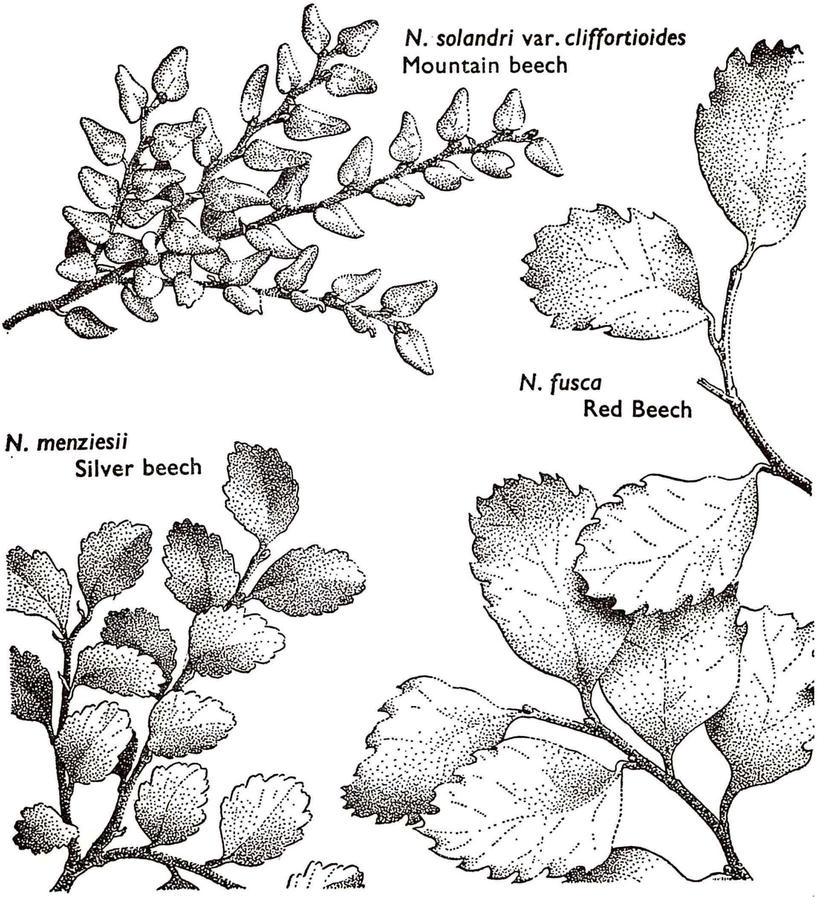
*This area is now known as "Moa" Park.—Ed.



Nothofagus solandri
var. solandri
Black beech



N. solandri var. *cliffortioides*
Mountain beech

N. fusca
Red Beech

N. menziesii
Silver beech

ZOOLOGY

BIRDLIFE

JUST as the growth of trees can sometimes indicate to geologists the types of minerals likely to be found below the surface, so the botany of an area can often suggest the species of birds that can be expected there. And since Abel Tasman National Park has a remarkably varied forest cover, containing both North Island sub-tropical overlap and South Island rain-forest, it is not surprising that the bird species are also full of variety. In the forests on the flat, on the beaches, estuaries, lagoons, rivers, offshore islands and mountains many birds can be found—not, alas, in the rich numbers that greeted the first explorers and settlers, but it is good to know that although the bird population has declined very few species have entirely disappeared. Some are on the increase and new species have taken up their homes in the Park. Any visitors to the Park can, with a little time and trouble, observe quite a comprehensive list of native and introduced birds.

Early records are excellent sources of information on the original fauna of the National Park area. The first European visitor, Abel Tasman, in 1642 observed that the Maoris in the canoes that circled his ships had their hair adorned with 'a white feather'. Perhaps this was plucked from kotuku, the white egret, or it may have been the traditional sign of chiefdom, a North Island huia feather.

A complete natural history of the district, as it was in the early nineteenth century, has been left by Dumont D'Urville as can be seen from these extracts from his diary:

'*January 17th, 1827.* The scene in the vicinity of Astrolabe is not enlivened by any type of *coleoptera* except a tiger beetle, or by any diurnal butterflies. There are, however, a good many birds: I shot seven or eight different species, and I saw several others that I could not get . . . they are all very shy except a flycatcher [fantail], which is extraordinarily bold. As soon as you come to a standstill . . . at least one or two flycatchers are around you . . . they carry their confidence so far as to come and perch on your stick or on the barrel of your gun. The lovely-white-shirted blackbird [tui] . . . is common. A rat was the only quadruped that I saw. *January 18th.* I was back on board in the afternoon bringing with me several new kinds of plants and birds. Among them were two specimens of the brown New Zealand parrot . . . a curious bird, rare even in its native land . . . *January 20th.* In the whole of my walk I only noticed one insect, red in colour . . . I do not count a few unimportant species. Simonet and I shot down a lot of birds . . . more than forty specimens . . . amongst them two orange-wattled crows and several fine *philedons* with ruffs [tui] . . . '

In D'Urville's unofficial record of his visit, *Voyage autour du Monde,* he mentions 'a starling with red caruncles', (saddleback); little green parrakeets almost similar to those in Australia, and the native pigeon with metallic reflections: warblers, titmice and turtle-doves are also on the list. What did he mean by 'turtle-doves'?

'On my return to the shore [he wrote], I killed several oystercatchers and sandpipers, which are excellent to eat'. What bird did he mean by the 'sandpiper'? He was too well-versed to mistake it for a godwit. It is therefore assumed he saw the once-common, handsome, sand-plover, now gone from the mainland and only to be seen in the Chatham Islands.

Leaving his ship at anchor, D'Urville made an expedition to explore Torrent Bay. When two of his officers, Quoy and Lottin, were pushing their way through a flax swamp, near Torrent Bay, they came across a dainty little bird, now known as the New Zealand fernbird. In appearance, it would remind the naturalists of the European reed-warbler; but with one great difference: its tail, instead of being neat, was untidy in appearance—almost as though it had been nibbled at—and consisted of bristle-like feathers. The bird could barely fly, but fluttered from one perch to another, uttering its sharp cry of 'utick, utick' which often reveals the presence of this mouse-like bird which otherwise can easily escape notice. The Tasman National Park can, therefore, claim that it was within its boundaries that the first fernbird was discovered.

The explorers did not go far inland but when the Nelson settlement was founded, surveyors began to investigate the interior.

As a youth, F. Hadfield of Awaroa* was acquainted with W. G. B. Murray, a surveyor, who established trig stations in the vicinity of Mount Evans and what is now known as Moa Park. He remembers the day when the surveyor returned with the news, that inside a limestone cave, he had found parts of a small moa skeleton.

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*See chapter on Settlement.

A visitor who stands near the headwaters of the Awaroa, where the stream runs through tussock grass, surrounded by stunted beech forest, can easily picture the gigantic birds nibbling at berry-bearing bushes, sipping the cool water and then, when the sun proved too hot, retreating into the shady trees. Perhaps their diet included the large carnivorous snails, still found in the vicinity.

In the bays between Astrolabe and Totaranui the first settlers found bird life prolific. At night kiwis and woodhens called. T. Blake Huffam, a pioneer, refers to the wild pigeon in the mountains and hundreds of other birds, including the saddleback, native crow and kiwi. It seems clear that these species, which it is feared have now disappeared from the Park, were present in 1892. A kiwi was heard calling at the time of the Murchison earthquake, 1929, and specimens may yet be found as these nocturnal birds are often overlooked.

Why did D'Urville say the kaka was scarce in its native land? The answer appears to be that they were away on migration to the huge rata forests of the North Island. The late Welby Stilwell, also an early settler, described how, in his youth, these parrots were so fat that many of them never managed to return to the Park area but fell into the water in the vicinity of Farewell Spit. It was an impressive sight, he said, to witness these large brown birds streaming past the bays for hours at a time as they passed to and from the North Island. Nowadays kakas are counted in dozens, not hundreds, but campers within the Park can sometimes hear them screaming noisily nearby, as they attack the bark of trees infested with grubs.

It is believed that rats, stoats and wild cats decimated the saddleback and native crow populations and reduced certain small birds, such as the New Zealand creeper, once numerous, to the verge of extinction. But the laughing owl may still be present for recently remains of one were found in the locality of Moa Park. Moreporks are frequently seen.

Stoats are certainly responsible for the diminuation of the little blue penquin, once so numerous in all the bays. Formerly, as dusk fell, little rat-like shapes stepped ashore from the waves and hurried inland. Some remained amongst the rocks and caves, others penetrated far ashore and could be heard crooning in the creek beds. Nightly, the portly forms of father-penguins fought like miniature waiters in black-and-white uniforms amongst the boulders of the waterfalls. Now their banshee wails are best heard on offshore islands; though a few still intrigue campers by raising families beneath the whares.

The shags which once sat in the trees overhanging the beaches are also depleted in numbers. Persecution drove them away, and with them went the shoals of young herrings — themselves the prey of shags — which were nourished by the food dropped into the water from the shaggeries.

Oystercatchers appear to be returning to the Park, both pied and black can be seen fossicking in the seaweed on the rocks when the tide is low or bathing in the water which spills over the sand. The number of native pigeons is largely controlled by the amount of food available. Unfortunately, deer and goats have destroyed the berry-bearing shrubs upon which certain native birds depended and until the state of the larder improves the bird population cannot increase.

Where are the parrakeets which were once so numerous? It is suspected that they were the victims of an epidemic. Other species affected have now staged a return but the parrakeets have almost disappeared; yet a few still dwell within the Park and can be heard chattering 'parrakeet, parakeet' from the tall trees beside the rivers. Occasionally, too, the mountain parrot, or kea, comes down to lower levels and its call, 'kee-ah', can be heard.

Tuis, once plentiful, suffered sadly in the past and are not now found in the numbers that might be expected. But bellbirds are there in plenty. Their dawn chorus, like magic flutists piping before the grey mists of morning, can still charm the listener. They too, have been decimated by stoats but at certain seasons of the year when they frequent Adele Island in large numbers their thrilling burst of song is unbelievable in its beauty.

Lesser birds within the Park are present in fair numbers. The solemn, friendly little robin is associated with the beech forest, where its portly form and slightly oversized head reminds the watcher of Napoleon in his grey field uniform! Riflemen (wren family) have been seen.

Tits are likely to appear when the visitor walks through the forest, and special note should be made of the yellow breast, denoting the South Island species.

Grey warblers nest in manuka country and not infrequently rear the shining cuckoo. The long-tailed cuckoo also migrates to the bush in Tasman Park and its whistling note is heard at dusk and dawn. Streamlined, it looks like a small, thrush-coloured hawk.

Common, but always entertaining, are the small silver-eyes whose nests are frequently seen along the tracks.

These hang, like little fairy cradles, from overhanging branches and are particularly attractive when depending from the frond of a tree fern.

Fantails, black and pied, are known for their fearless approach to human beings. Appearing to take travellers under their protection, they escort visitors through their property, tactfully retiring when another fantail's territory is reached. Nothing could be more delightful than their circular nest woven around with cobwebs, built at breakneck speed and the interior is moulded into shape by the tiny bird's breast. There the babes will grow until such time as they 'boil over' the nest and the eldest must sit out on a branch.

A bird which has attracted the attention of ornithologists in the Tasman Park is the white-faced heron. Some years ago, near Awaroa Inlet, a flock of these birds, self-introduced from Australia, bred successfully and in time emerged from the Park to spread right through Nelson province and beyond. They are gregarious birds, unlike the reef heron which is found along the coast nesting in holes in the rocky islets, in caves or, occasionally, in low trees. Born with a chip on its shoulder the reef heron persists in its solitary habitats by the sea coast and never appears to go inland.

Rails are retiring residents of the Park. At Totaranui, the call of the banded rail, 'crex, crex', was once heard at night in swampy areas, but civilisation and swampbirds do not mix and slowly the rails have vanished. Also very common at Totaranui were the woodhens, those clowns of the New Zealand bush; for a time they disappeared but they now seem to be returning, thus affording bird lovers an opportunity to study the charming rose legs and chestnut plumage of the South Island type.

Gulls occur along the coast, also terns; from the large Caspian tern of croaking cry to the fairy tern. Vistors should keep a lookout for the southern skua which has been seen chasing terns. It is rather like a young, black-backed gull in colouring but the two white patches beneath the wing pinpoint this savage marauder. When conditions are favourable, gannets, dove-petrels, fluttering and sooty shearwaters (muttonbirds) fish offshore in a flurry of broken water. At certain times of the year the cries of petrels passing over Totaranui can be heard at night.

The Tasman Park has not a great variety of ducks; but grey and other common species are present together with an occasional blue duck, whistling above the waterfalls.

Among original residents of the Park must be listed the New Zealand falcon—that bold, dashing buccaneer that gives and expects no quarter. And any description of the Park would be incomplete without mention of the butterfly silhouette of the harrier, quartering the ground for mice, insects and an occasional stoat. The earthbound, native pipit plays a game of 'catch-me-if-you-can' with human beings.

Introduced birds thrive in the Park, the lark for instance, that *'drops the silver chain of sound of many links without a break'* (George Meredith). Blackbirds may be encountered within the densest bush and heard singing near the golden beach. Sparrows, of whom Francis Ledwidge wrote, *'none so sweetly rude'*, follow man wherever he goes. Likewise the cheery chaffinch and pleasure-giving goldfinches, *'pausing upon their yellow fluttering'*, (Keats). The churring cry of the redpoll will cause the visitor to look skyward where these restless red-linnets dip and rise on their way to their nests in manuka country. Yellowhammer and greenfinch, in fact all the favourite birds of the pioneers (who missed them sorely when they first settled in New Zealand) are well established within the Park.

—Perrine Moncrieff.

LIST OF BIRD SPECIES WITHIN THE PARK

The bird population of the Park, is governed by the nature of the country best suited to each species.

The Park could be roughly divided into:

(a) COASTAL BELT:

This consists (where not cleared) of the original type of native trees and plants, but because of the predominance of beech, cannot support a large population of birds.

(b) MANUKA SCRUB:

This lies behind the coastal belt and is suitable to introduced species rather than forest dwellers.

(c) MIXED FOREST:

Dense mixed forest on ridges and valleys through which rivers descend from high country to the sea. Here rarer native birds such as parakeet and kaka may be found.

(d) UPLANDS:

This includes tussock country on the fringe of the forest and cleared country in the vicinity of Canaan.

(e) CLEARED AND FARMED AREAS:

The flora of this land has lost its original character and therefore most of the original native birds. Here can be found introduced birds and native species which have changed their habits sufficiently to dwell under new conditions.

LIST ACCORDING TO HABITAT

(Note: it should be understood that the following list is an approximate guide only, as birds frequently move from their usual haunts. The kea, for instance, may leave the high ground and descend to the coast and wekas sometimes come out into the open).

BUSH BIRDS

COMMON NAME	MAORI NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Morepork	Ruru	**Ninox novaeseelandiae**
South Island Kaka	Kaka	**Nester meridionalis**
Red-crowned Parrakeet	Kakariki	**Cyanoramphus novaeseelandiae**
Yellow-crowned Parrakeet	Kakariki	**Cyanoramphus auriceps**
Tui	Tui	**Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae**
Bellbird	Makomako	**Anthornis melanura**
South Island Tomtit	Ngirungiru	**Petroica macrocephala**
Grey Warbler	Riroriro	**Gerygone igata**
Brown Creeper	pipipi	**Finschia novaeseelandiae**
Silvereye (White-eye)	Tauhou	**Zosterops lateralis**
South Island Fantail (includes Pied & Black)	Piwakawaka	**Rhipidura fuliginosa**
South Island Rifleman	Titipounamu Thumbie (Nelson)	**Acanthisitta chloris**
South Island Robin	Toutouwai	**Petroica a. australis**
Shining Cuckoo	Pipiwharauroa	**Chalcites lucidus**
Long-tailed Cuckoo	Koekoea	**Eudynamis taitensis**
New Zealand Pigeon	Kuku	**Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae**
Yellowhead (bush canary)	Mohua	**Mohoua ochrocephala**
New Zealand Falcon	Karearea	**Falco novaeseelandiae**
Weka (sometimes called woodhen)		**Garrirallus australis**
Bush Wren	Matuhi	**Xenicus longipes**

ABOVE THE BUSH

Kea	Kea	**Nestor notabilis**
N.Z. Pipit	Pihoihoi	**Anthus novaeseelandiae**
Laughing Owl	Whekau	**Sceloglaux albifacies**

SWAMPS

Pukeko	Pukaki	**Porphyrio melanotus**
Australian Brown Bittern	Matuku	**Botaurus poiciloptilus**
Fernbird	Matata	**Bowdleria punctata**

CREEKS

Blue Duck	Whio	**Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos**
Mallard		**Anas platyrhynchus**
Grey Duck	Parera	**Anas superciliosa**
New Zealand Shoveler	Kuruwhengi	**Anas rhynchotis**

BEACHES, COASTAL LAGOONS, ESTUARIES

COMMON NAME	MAORI NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Spotted Shag		**Stictocarbo punctuatus**
Little Shag (White-throated)	Kawaupaka	**Phalacrocorax melanoleucos brevirostris**
Black Shag	Kawau	**Phalacrocorax carbo**
Pied Shag	Karuhiruhi	**Phalacrocorax varius**
Caspian Tern	Taranui	**Hydroprogne caspia**
White-fronted Tern	Kakawai Tara	**Sterna striata**
Fairy Tern		**Sterna nereis**
Southern Black-backed Gull	Kariro	**Larus dominicanus**
Red-billed Gull	Tarapunga	**Larus scopulinus**
Black-billed Gull		**Larus Bulleri**
South Island Pied Oystercatcher	Torea	**Haematopus finschi**
Black Oystercatcher	Torea Pango	**Maematopus reischeki**
Pied Stilt	Poaka	**Himatopus leucocephalus**
Eastern (Pacific) Bar-tailed Godwit	Kuaka	**Limosa lapponica**
Turnstone		**Arenaria interpres**
White-faced Heron		**Ardea novaehollandiae**
Blue Reef Heron	Matuka moana	**Egretta sacra**
Kingfisher	Kotare	**Halcyon sancta**
Southern Blue Penguin	Korora	**Eudyptula minor**
Black Swan		**Cygnus atratus**

OPEN COUNTRY

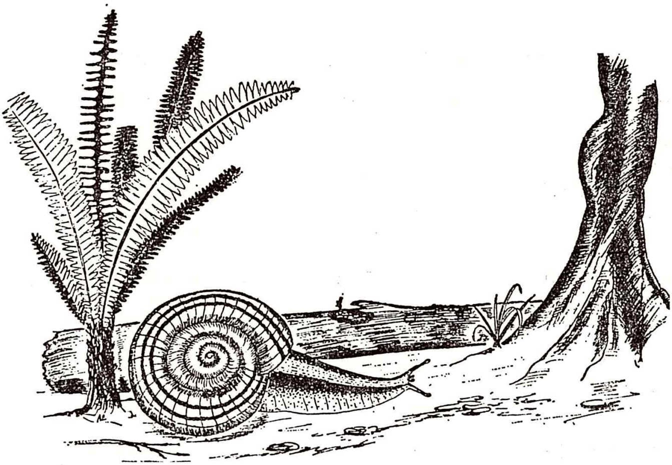
New Zealand Pipit	Pihoihoi	**Anthus novaeseelandiae**
Skylark		**Alauda arvensis**
Redpoll		**Carduelis flammea**
Goldfinch		**Carduelis carduelis**
Greenfinch		**Chloris chloris**
Ghaffinch		**Fringilla caelebs**
Yellowhammer		**Emberzia citrinella**
House Sparrow		**Passer domesticus**
Song Thrush		**Turdus philomelus**
Blackbird		**Turdus merula**
Dunnock or Hedge Sparrow		**Prunella modularis**
Starling		**Sturnus vulgaris**
Harrier	Kahu	**Circus approximans**
Californian Quail		**Lophortyx californica**
Pheasant		**Phasianus colchicus**
Little Owl or German Owl		**Athene noctus**

SEABIRDS

Futtering Shearwater	Pakaha	**Puffinus gavia**
Flesh-footed Shearwater		**Puffinus carneipes**
Southern Skua	Hakoakoa	**Catharacta lonbergi**
Australia Gannet	Takapu	**Sula serrator**
Giant Petrel (sometimes called Nelly)		**Macronectes giganteus**
Yellow-nosed Mollyhawk		**Diomedea chlororhychus**
Wandering Albatross	Toroa	**Diomedia exulans**

(Albatross and Mollyhawk come inshore in stormy weather).

—Perrine Moncrieff.



INSECTS

Many different kinds of insects are present within the Park boundaries. Nuisance species such as sandflies and mosquitoes will be amongst the first to attract attention, but a search of the different habitats such as stream and bogs, forest, open tussock and grassland areas, and the seashore, will reveal an amazing variety of different kinds, some very minute, others quite large, whose presence was quite unsuspected by the casual observer. Many of the minute forms still await study and little is known about them.

STREAMS, BOGS AND SWAMPS

Several species of stonefly and mayfly abound in the streams. Their nymphs can be found hiding beneath stones during most of the year, but adults occur mainly from December to February. After emerging, adult mayflies perform a nuptial flight, lay their eggs and die, all within 48 hours. They form a favourite food for fish.

Dragonflies can also be seen near streams during summer, especially the large, blackish *Uropetala* marked with yellow spots, which has a wing span of approximately ten centimeters.* Individuals of this species have a definite territory which they patrol in search of prey and have distinct basking or resting spots to which they return again and again. They have no sting and are harmless to humans despite claims to the contrary.

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*Two and a half (2½) centimetres equals about an inch.

Two species of smaller damsel fly are common in swamp and bog areas, the blue *Austrolestes colensonis* and the red or greenish *Xanthocnemis zealandica.* In the latter species the body of the male is always red, except for the terminal segments, whilst the females are metallic green. The large alder-fly, *Archichauliodes diversus* can be found flying over streams from December to January. It is mottled grey in colour and has a wing span of up to five centimetres. The larva, known as the "black-creeper" or "toe-biter," is about four and a half centimeters long when fully grown.

Caddis flies are also very abundant near streams. These small, moth-like insects with long, fine antennae are sometimes attracted to lamps in great numbers during the summer months. Their larvae are caterpillar-like and carry a protective case, either gelantinous or made up of debris such as small stones, pieces of leaves, twigs, etc. They live in streams.

FOREST DWELLERS

In the forest areas a tremendous number of different kinds of insects can be found. Moths are abundant including geometrids of which one species with a span of approximately three to four centimetres is often disturbed and catches the eye by the movement of its pale yellow or buff hind wings. When settled, the dull coloured fore wings merge with the tree trunk and background so well that the moth becomes invisible.

Beech tree trunks will be found covered with a black sooty mould or fungus. This mould grows on the honey-dew secreted by a mealybug, *Coelostomidia zealandica,* which lives on the bark. Each form a long, fine, white tube projecting out from the tree trunk and is often seen with a drop of sticky honey-dew at the tip. This is very attractive to the European wasp, common throughout the Park, and has a strong sweet smell which can be quite noticeable even from a distance. Layers of the sooty mould, called fumagine, accumulate year by year and contain a peculiar insect fauna comprising specialised burrowing beetles and flies.

The large, brown, hairy elephant weevil *Rhyncodes ursus,* is a conspicuous insect of the beech forests. It can be found on tree trunks during the warmer months of the year and is occasionally parasitised by the native ichneumon wasp, *Certonotus fractinervis.* This has a dark brown body with yellow spots along the sides and a slender needle-like ovipositor six or more centimetres long.

The beech buprestid beetle, *Nascio enysi,* up to one centimetre long and metallic green in colour, with four orange spots on the wing cases may sometimes be seen in the hot sunshine. Other insects present in the forest include tipulid flies, stick-insects, cockroaches, wetas, ants, termites, and a great many minute species in the leaf litter. Glow-worms and cave wetas with extremely long filamentous antennae may be found in caves and damp forest areas.

Along the forest margins many small *Borkhausenia* moths are active in the sunlight. These are bright yellow or glossy black and fold their wings roofwise when resting. Here also the moderately large green cicada, *Melampsalta subalpina,* on the higher forest margins is common during the summer and sings even as late as April. Two kinds of robber fly occur, the large hairy *Neoitamus,* up to two centimetres long, grey and black with reddish grasping legs, and the smaller *Saropogon* with yellowish wings and shining red or black body often with a gold spot between the wings. The latter species possibly mimics the red spider wasp, *Salius,* which is also present. Blowflies are common including the large native blue-bottle, *Calliphora quadrimaculata,* and the introduced, *C. erythrocephala* and *C. laemica.* The European wasp is said to have considerably reduced the population of these. The common brown mosquito, *Culex pervigilans,* can be encountered in most places and sometimes also the black and white day-biting species, *Aedes notoscriptus.* Small, brilliant, metallic green dolichopodid flies are often abundant on tree trunks and foliage in the sun.

TUSSOCK AND GRASS COUNTRY

In the open tussock area slender, brown, striped crambid moths are very common and can sometimes be disturbed in great numbers. Many other moth species are also present. The large daddy-long-legs or tipulid fly, *Holorusia,* with a wing span of four to five centimetres is sometimes encountered in boggy areas. During the autumn many chafer beetles fly at dusk. Included amongst these are the grass grub, *Costelytra,* or other similar beetles, and the larger green *Chlorochiton.* The brilliant metallic green chafer, *Pyronota,* less than one centimetre long, can be found in the sun feeding on manuka bushes. A great variety of small beetles is also present, including many that are plant feeders and others that are predacious. The true locust, *Locusta migratoria,* can be found in grassy areas and burnt fern covered ridges. The large alpine grasshoppers, abundant in the mountains to the south, are not known to be present in the Park.

ON THE SHORE

The coast line is another habitat to which particular kinds of insects are limited. On the beach under dried seaweed, many small, elongate active black beetles will be found. These are rove-beetles or staphylinids. Here, also, the greyish or mottled brown sand beetle, *Chaerodes,* occurs, sometimes quite abundantly. The black, sand scarab beetle, *Pericoptus,* up to two and a half centimetres, may be common in some places. It has a large white larva which burrows in the sand, but comes to the surface at night, travels for considerable distances leaving trails in the sand and is frequently found under logs and driftwood. The large earwig, *Anisolabis,* occurs under logs and other debris above the high tide mark. It is dark brown with pale markings about the legs. The males can easily be distinguished from the females as their posterior pincers are curved while those of the female are straight.

In the bush and grassy areas behind the beach, three species of cicada are present which can be distiguished by their different songs. The large *Melampsalta cingulata* prefers trees, while the smaller *M. muta* and *M. cruentata* prefer shrubs and grasses. The latter species is a dark reddish colour and has a bright green border to the fore-wing.

The red admiral butterfly, *Vanessa gonerilla,* and the yellow admiral, *V. itea,* occur although both are parasitised by the ichneumon wasp, *Echthromorpha intricatoria,* as well as parasites of the white butterfly. Rarely, specimens of the painted lady, *V. kershawi,* are seen in the Canaan area of the Park. These may come from Australia as they are not definitely known to breed in New Zealand.

—E. S. Gourlay and G. W. Ramsay.

SNAILS

An important and interesting feature of the Park is the presence of a large land snail, or gastropod called *Paryphanta.* The particular variety present, *Powelliphanta,* has a very large and beautiful shell, sometimes up to three inches in diameter, with magnificent banding and colouring. The banding may be narrow or wide with every possible combination of shading from dark brown through the tans, to pale gold and cream. The high lustre of the shell gives an appearance of having been polished or varnished.

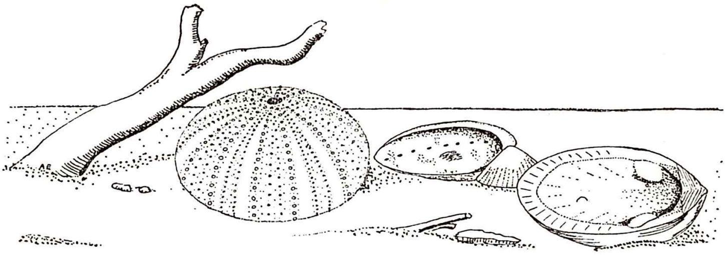
These snails are a rarity and must not be taken from the area in which they are found or they will die. It is almost impossible to approximate the conditions under which they live or to obtain their particular type of food.

They live at the highest altitude of the Park because they need cool, moist conditions which occur naturally on the cloudy mountain tops and they also need a particular type of forest cover.

Under certain conditions they are carnivorous and will feed on worms, but their principal food appears to be vegetable matter. Their main enemies are wekas which peck holes, usually through the top of the shells, in order to eat the snail.

The crushed shells, found so frequently in the forest, are snails which have been travelling in wet weather and have been stepped on by deer or pigs, neither of which eat them.

—E. S. Gourlay.



CONCHOLOGY

THE beaches of Nelson are a favourite collecting ground for the ever increasing band of shell collectors. The coastline of the Tasman National Park shares in these riches. There is an appeal to young and old in the varied textures, shapes, colours and ornamentation of the shells cast ashore on sandy beaches. There is also an appeal to healthy curiosity in finding out more about the animals which build them, an appeal which the biologist shares with the holidaymaker. An increasing number of pakeha New Zealanders are finding gastronomic pleasure in more and more of our shellfish, pleasure long known to Maori New Zealanders. Collecting dead shells can do no harm to anyone, the shells require no special treatment and they last indefinitely. Small wonder then that, every summer, vast quantities of shells are brought home from our beaches, many to be thrown away, but many to be kept, some to feature in children's "Morning Talks" at school, some to be retained as a reminder of summer sunshine, and some to be studied, identified and classified.

There are well over 2,000 different species of shellfish described from New Zealand, of which some 600 or so are known from the Cook Strait area. The common names, "shells" or "shellfish," are unfortunate, since many of the animals which belong to the group no longer have shells, or have reduced, insignificant ones, and the animals which forms them is not really a fish. The scientific name for the group—mollusca—which means soft bodied, describes them best, but the name shellfish is good enough if we remember its limitations. Five distinct classes make up the shellfish, each class very distinctive.

The commonest group is that of the *Univalves* where the shell is made of one piece, usually coiled but sometimes cap-shaped as in the limpets, or missing altogether in the slugs. But the spirally coiled univalves like the snails or whelks are the typical forms. Many of these seal off the aperture once the animal has withdrawn into the shell with a lid (or operculum) of limy or horny material. The shell may be low with a wide base to aid firm attachment to wave-tossed shores, it may be thick and solid to withstand dessication while the tide is out on a mid-summer day, it may bear sharp spines to serve as protection or it may be highly polished to slip easily through sand or mud.

Univalves may have very special ways of feeding but two main methods may be distinguished. One large group feed by rasping seaweed (they are herbivores, the marine equivalent of cows and sheep). These usually have a great ribbon of fine teeth inside the mouth which can be used as a rasp. Usually such seaweed browsers can be recognised by the structure of the aperture of the shell. If this aperture is rounded and polished, and not broken by a deep notch, or a drawn out canal, the animal will belong to this group. One exception is the rather beautiful necklace shell which has a shell with an aperture of this type, but contains an animal which is strongly carnivorous. The carnivorous shellfish feed either by hunting for living prey or feed on dead animal material (like the tigers and hyaenas of the land). This group of univalves uses the ribbon of teeth (the radula) to rasp off the flesh of the prey. Some even have the radula adapted for boring through the shells of barnacles or bivalves in order to reach the soft animal inside. The shells of such carnivorous univalves usually have the aperture of the shell drawn out into a canal or have the line of the aperture broken by a deep notch.

The second commonest class, the *Bivalves,* have the shell composed of two pieces of valve hinged together with a flexible, horny ligament. Bivalve shellfish are adapted for a wide range of habitats. Some, like the oysters, rest freely on the sea floor, others such as the scallops can swim rather erratically by opening and closing the valves rapidly. Some, like the mussels and fan shells, anchor themselves to stones by means of thread-like attachments. The majority of the bivalves, however, spend their lives partly buried in sand or mud. Actively burrowing species like the tuatua, pipi and sunset shells, have smooth polished shells which offer little resistance to the sedements through which they move. Others like the cockle, strawberry cockle and frilled cockle have the shell surface raised in ridges or plates which help to anchor the living shell in the sediment. Practically all bivalves keep a current of water running through the shell and over the gills. This water current aerates the gills, and removes waste products. It also carries with it immense numbers of small plants which the bivalve sieves out and feeds on. Bivalves which live on, or near, the surface may merely open the valve slightly and cause a current to flow in at one point and out through another, or they may have short siphons. Animals which live buried in the sand usually have long siphons which they can extend through to the surface.

Another group of shellfish commonly seen on our rocky shores particularly, although there are not many kinds represented, are the Chitons or Coat-of-mail shells. These animals have the shell represented by eight overlapping shelly plates, bound together round the outside by a flexible girdle. They live attached to rocks or shells and the flexible structure of the outside skeleton allows them to fit tightly over uneven surfaces. One kind has the valves almost completely covered by the girdle. When the shell is pulled apart into its eight component valves, each one looks rather like a butterfly, which gives rise to its common name of Butterfly Chiton.

Tusk shells belong to the rarest group of shellfish, in which the shell has exactly the appearance of an elephant's tusk. The shell is fragile, both ends are open, and the animals lives buried in the sands and muds of the sea floor in relatively deep water so that the shells seldom wash ashore. It is rarely represented in the collections of amateur shell collectors.

Few people realise that the fifth group into which the shellfish are divided belong to this group of animals at all. The group has no common name (its scientific name is *Cephalopoda,* meaning 'headfooted animals') and the best known are the octopus and squid. These are the fastest moving and most highly organised of all the animals without backbones. Their relationships with the shellfish are not easy for a non-biologist to understand, but they do have a radula (the shellfish version of teeth, found throughout the group except in the bivalves) and the squids have a vestigial internal shell.

The two common octopuses, the large and small common octopus occur around the rocky shores of the Park. They are retiring, inoffensive animals on the whole, though perhaps very large specimens should not be provoked. Any visitor who has the chance to watch an octopus in a rock pool should take full advantage of the opportunity. The magnificent series of rapid colour changes, the free flowing movement of the arms, the action of the suckers, the well developed eyes and possibly the action of the funnel (the channel through which the outward water current flows after aerating the gills) will all repay careful study.

Offshore, two squids are common but are rarely seen.

Fast moving predators which often travel in schools, they hunt small fish and shrimps.

Between tidemarks on the rocky shores of the Park the usual animals of the Cook Strait area are to be found. The periwinkles living high up near the splash zone of high tides are able to withstand long periods of drying out. At mid-tide levels the usual range of limpets, top shells and chitons live in profusion. The dark green Cat's Eye with its attractive operculum coloured in white and green (which gives the shell its common name, and which is used extensively in decorative shell jewellery) is usually to be found associated with the Venus Necklace brown seaweed. The main predator in this zone is the Oyster Borer (here feeding almost exclusively on barnacles).

Towards low tide mark a much geater range of shellfish live either on the bare rock, in tide pools, or under loose stones. The large carnivorous Dark and White Rock Shells are obvious, but hidden out of sight will be whelks, small paua, small top shells, slipper shells and many smaller species. Just below low tide mark and obtainable by wading or floating with face mask and snorkel are paua in abundance and the two large edible Black Edged and Green Edged Mussels. Cooked and eaten on the beach, or prepared at home with more refined arts these three species are the most easily obtained of the abundance of local, edible shellfish.

Fishermen using Rock Shells for bait sometimes find their fingers stained with pink or purple. The New Zealand Rocks Shell belongs to the same general group as the Mediterranean species, which once supplied an exclusive and expensive dye used for colouring royal robes. This colour, "Tyrian purple," called "royal" was more of a deep red than the shade we call purple today. Later it was used to dye the robes of Cardinals. Probably the term, "born to the purple," began in the days when only royal families could afford to have clothing of this colour.

On mud flats around estuaries mud snails, mud whelks and common cockles are the obvious shellfish. These three species provide interesting contrast in feeding processes and general habits. Although the habitat lacks appeal for humans perhaps, the animals certainly do not lack in biological interest. The mud snails feed by taking in vast quantities of the surface layer of mud, extracting organic matter from it, and leaving long coils of unwanted mud behind them as they move.. The eggs are laid in flattened mud coils which are deposited on the surface. Cockles obtain their food by extracting minute free living plants from the sea water while the mud whelks in turn prey upon the cockles.

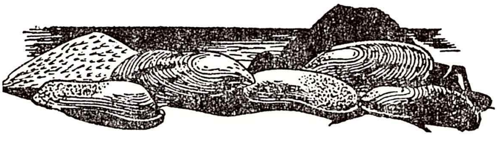
Sandy beaches in the Park area are often of coarse sand which does not support a vast amount of life. Where finer sands occur the bivalve Tuatua (allied to the larger toheroa) occurs in abundance. But sandy beaches are beloved of the beachcomber and the shell collector. Many species of shellfish living in deeper water are washed ashore to be picked up by the sharp-eyed searcher. All can tell a story to the practised eye. Some have lived on the surface far out to sea, creatures which may have hatched hundreds of miles away from New Zealand.

The delicate purple snails come into this category as does the rare Paper Nautilus (really the brood chamber of a kind of female octopus). The delicate Ram's Horn Shell which can float for months, is the internal skeleton of a species of squid which lives in the dark depths of the open sea on the edge of perpetual darkness.

The majority of the shells washed up along the beaches come from moderate depths close to the shore but some deep sea shells are also found on beaches and in fishermen's nets. Scallop and oyster shells give promise of the gastronomic pleasures which lie on the sea floor close to the Park. Many of the shells will have lived on sand at moderate depth. Characteristic of this group are the Large Ostrich Foot, the Helmet shells, Neckless shells, Volutes, Knobbed Whelks, Trough shells, Triangle shells, Tiger shells, Morning Star, Dog Cockles, Lace Cockles, Wedge shells, Dosinias and Sunset shells. Somewhat rarer, and therefore highly prized by collectors, are the Slit Limpets, Circular Saw shell, Frilled Venus shell, Notched Tower shell and the Strawberry Cockle. The two last mentioned shells seem to be washed up more commonly on beaches in the Nelson area than elsewhere in New Zealand. The delicate pink coloration makes them prizes for serious shell collectors or casual beachcombers alike. Fan shells, beloved by the young at heart of all ages, with their infinite variety of colour patterns may also be picked up in countless numbers.

The beaches of the Park area will provide hours of pleasure and interest for all those who take the trouble to look, and who are prepared to learn from what they find.

—R. K. Dell.



SPELEOLOGY

The caves are not part of the Abel Tasman National Park. They are on private property and permission must be obtained from the owners before investigating them. This chapter has been included because of its general scientific interest, and because visitors who enter the Park from the south, pass through the property in which the caves are situated, shortly before they reach the Park boundary. Neither the Park Board, nor the Ranger are able to give any further information than contained in this article, nor can they accept any responsibility for those who visit the caves, as they are out of the Board's jurisdiction.—Ed.*

Visitors who enter the Park from the south, along the Canaan Road, cannot help but be impressed by the quantity of rock visible everywhere. In places, this rock consists of rounded granite boulders, but most of the landscape is carved from grey, weathered marble. It is the marble, eroded into weird toothed sculptures which give the impression that one is on another planet. Rain water, and particularly the slightly acid forest water, seeping through the soil over millions of years, has indeed moved the mountains.

The evidence on the surface is startling enough, but the large basin-like depressions give only the merest hint of the caverns formed below the ground. Members of the Nelson Speleological Group have been exploring these for the past six years. Along with their parent body, the New Zealand Speleological Society, they have followed five systems to a depth of over 800 feet. Many other shafts have been found to be between 100-300 feet. Some of these contain bones of birds now extinct in the area such as moa, kakapo, takahe, Aptornis† and also tuatara. Blind beetles evolved in the perpetual darkness underground, have also been discovered. The particular species, *Duvaliomimus lamberti,* is found only in caves in this area.

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*Messrs. K. C. and B. C. Jenkins of Riwaka.

†A large flightless rail.

The most notable cave system in the area is Harwood Hole, originally explored by the N.Z. Society in 1958 59. Visitors can see the entrance to this shaft by following a disced track which leaves the Canaan Road about a mile from the end. An easy forty-five minutes' walk through pleasant beech forest leads to a narrowing rocky canyon, at the end of which bluffs of 200 feet can be seen above the far side of the shaft. Unfortunately, it is not possible to see down the shaft which is approximately circular and 200 feet across. No attempt should be made to descend to the actual lip of the shaft, as the steeply sloping rock and scree is deceptive and unstable. A rock fall from this area killed the leader of the 1959-60 expedition as he was making the final ascent by winch.

The hole itself is 650 feet deep and the total depth of the system, which drains into Gorge Creek via Starlight cave is 1,225 feet. Published figures for this vary considerably as some authorities consider the bluffs above the shafts should also be included.

During the initial exploration, the party used a portable motor-powered winch and 1,000 feet of steel cable, with a chair adapted from parachute harness. There was tense excitement when the first person descended this shaft. Its tremendous size immediately became apparent. As he descended he could see, far above him, the rim of the hole and the slender thread which linked him to the winch; and below, the cold misty depths, a jumble of rocks with a large opening in one side. Think of the jubilation when his slow spinning descent came to a stop and he shouted over the telephone system, "I'm on the bottom"; the even greater excitement when, after a short exploration, he reported that a large passage, over 50 ft wide, sloped downwards and several openings led off.

The first explorers had to camp underground on a shelving stretch of sand they christened 'The Boudoir' which is approximately 1,000 feet below ground level. Further exploration led to a drop into a vast cavern with the roar of an underground river below. Progress was by no means simple, as names such as 'Shortie's Terror', 'Dave's Horror' and 'The Diving Pool' would indicate. This exploration was finally stopped at a sump.

In January, 1959, a cave on the south side of Gorge Creek was discovered. This was found to be very similar in nature to the lower part of the Harwood system and a link-up between the two was suspected. The 1959-60 expedition made the actual break-through from the Harwood side. A section of passage, too narrow to permit progress was enlarged by blasting.

The whole system has some beautiful formations, including thin, banded shawls of translucent calcite hanging from the ceiling, and the walls in many places are completely coated with flowstone which was deposited when the water trickled over them. Flowstone, covered with large crystals of calcite, suggested the name of 'Starlight' for the lower passage, due to the way it reflected the cavers' lights.

There are also some rare formations known as mud lilies which are flower-like cups, standing on thin stalks up to twelve inches in height. The first stage in their growth began when a drip from the ceiling of the cave, hollowed out a splash-pocket in a sandy bank beside the stream, and lined it with calcite. The sand grains below became cemented together, so that later, when the stream slowly washed part of the sand bank away, the whole formation was left standing on a delicate stalk. Some of these mud lilies contain cave pearls, not unlike real pearls, as they were formed in a similar manner. Tiny grains of sand in the centres of the mud lilies gradually became coated with layers of calcite as they were tumbled continuously by splashing water.

In parts of the stream passage, rimstone pools have formed. These are semi-circular calcite dams stretching across the stream. They have not been eroded away because, although the water is acid due to its carbon dioxide content, carbon dioxide is lost by agitation. There is a greater amount of agitation where the water flows over the top of a calcite dam, consequently this is where the limestone is deposited.

Most cave formations are not caused by evaporation but by loss of carbon dioxide. This does not explain the fantastic shapes of some. Helictites, for instance, of which there are some very nice examples in the Harwood system, are strange horn-like growths which may branch in any direction. Numerous theories have been put forward about their origin, but in many ways they still remain a mystery.

—J. I. Townsend.

GLOSSARY OF COASTAL NAMES

As confusion exists concerning some of the names along the coast, this glossary is included to assist in identifying places referred to by different names.

Early explorers, pioneers and surveyors sometimes used Maori names, and sometimes named points and bays when they were being surveyed or mapped. At a later date, local settlers made use of casual names for easy identification and these were frequently adopted by common usage.

So, with names from Maori settlers; D'Urville's 1827 exploration; Stoke 1851 Acheron survey; pioneers and settlers; the Park and Geographic Boards are having some difficulty in straightening out the situation. The Park Board would welcome further information.

For example, the Geographic Board has now ruled that *Onetahuti* is the correct spelling for a bay, which up till now, has been referred to as Onatahutu (with variations in spelling) and Tonga Bay.

The names in light type are included in the little sketch map at the back of the book, the names in **bold** type are **not** in the map.

ABEL HEAD:

D'Urville and the N.Z. Pilot use this for the whole headland from Awaroa Head to Reef Point, but on some maps it is used only for the point SE of Awaroa Head. It is known also as Whitestone Point.

ADELE ISLAND:

Named by D'Urville as a compliment to his wife.

ADOLPHE POINT:

A D'Urville name, being the Christian name of the Astrolabe's surgeon, Lesson. The Maori name was Te Karetu, given by Peart as "the sweet scented grass."

AKERSTON POINT:

See Yellow Point.

ANAPAI:

Peart translates this a "a good cave."

ANCHOR BAY:

Lies to the north of Adolphe or Te Karetu Point, and is not a good anchorage.

APPLETREE BAY:

Is a local name for the beach north of Guilbert Point. D'Urville's name was Grande Plage, and it is also known as Orchard Bay.

BALLON:

A D'Urville name for a picturesque rock in Torrent Bay . . . . . "a round topped hill, or balloon."

BARK BAY:

So called because bark was gathered here for the Nelson tanneries. The Maori named was Wairima . . . . . "the five streams."

BEEHIVE:

See Hummock.

BOUNDARY BAY:
This name derives from the boundary between the Golden Bay and Waimea Counties.

BROWNS (BEACH):
Also referred to as Long Beach, the beach on the south side of the Torrent Bay anchorage.

BULLY-O:
See Watering Beach.

CATAMARAN REEF:
This is a curious entry on Murray's 1889 plan, showing a reef so named just north of Brereton Cove, or Whitestone Point.

COQUILLE BAY:
The bay west of Guilbert Point, recently so named after the original name of the corvette Astrolabe. She was called the Coquille (Shell) on her first voyage to New Zealand under Duperrey, but did not then visit this area.

COVE BAY:
Shown on some maps as Cave Bay and on others as Cove Bay, but generally known locally as Stilwell Bay.

CYATHEES COVE:
D'Urville named this, commenting in his journal on the species of treefern, Cyathea. Capt. Stokes of the Acheron used this beach for his observatory in 1851 and renamed it Observation Cove, whereas D'Urville's Observation Beach was one bay to the north east. This confusion will be resolved by using D'Urville's original name.

DEEPWATER POINT:
Is no longer rightly named. It is the point between the anchorage and the lagoon in Torrent Bay, but has shoaled seriously since it was named by the Acheron in 1851.

FAIRY COVE:
The upper part of Sandfly Bay inlet . . . Murray in his map of 1889 calls it the Falls River Basin.

FISHERMAN ISLAND:
Was named by D'Urville as Isle des Pecheurs (in the plural).

FOUL POINT:
The southern entrance to Tonga Roadstead. Called Reef Point on the Park Board map, the correct Reef Point is noted below.

FRENCHMAN BAY:
The Maori name was Potikitawa. This could mean a boat (poti) at or against (ki) a tree (Bilschmeidia tawa) or, more likely, boat towards the entrance (tawaha) in which case the correct spelling should be Potikitawaha.

GEORGE POINT:
See Jules Point.

GIBBS STATION:
This was included as a landmark on the Admiralty Chart published in 1865. It was at Totaranui.

GLASGOW'S BAY:
See Northwest Bay . . . a bay in the northwest corner of Torrent Bay.

GRANDE PLAGE:
See Appletree Bay, Orchard Bay.

GUILBERT POINT:
Southwest extremity of the Astrolabe Roadstead . . . shown as Trig W 249 ft on the Park Board map. Lt. P. E. Guilbert was D'Urville's officer-in-charge of the hydrographic work in the area. The name first appears on the Acheron charts of 1851.

HAPUKA REEF:

D'Urville called this Brisant de l'entree, or Rocky Entrance. This is marked by a buoy.

HUMMOCK:

The north end of Tonga Island is known as the Hummock, also as the Beehive.

ISLAND BAY:

See Mosquito Bay.

JULES POINT:

Is the eastern point of Adele Island, and is sometimes known as George Point. Jules was one of D'Urville's christian names.

LANDING BAY:

West of Tonga Roadstead or Island, where there was a jetty for loading granite.

LESSON CREEK:

Is the creek flowing into Stilwell Bay. Named after Adolphe Lesson.

LONG BEACH:

See Browns Beach.

MOSQUITO BAY:

Or Island Bay . . . north of Bark Bay.

MUTTON COVE:

Coastal vessels sheltering in westerly weather are believed to have revictualled on local mutton.

NORTHWEST BAY:

See Glasgow's Bay.

OBSERVATION BEACH:

See note under Cyathees Cove.

ORCHARD BAY:

See Grande Plage, Appletree Bay.

PITT HEAD:

Named after Colonel Albert Pitt who owned the section. Now the name is used in the N.Z. Pilot together with D'Urville's Jetty Point. The large scrub-topped rock off the point is locally known at "Dolly Varden," who was a popular English actress about 1900.

POINT PERCEE:

This is a D'Urville name. The tunnel he described still pierces the point, although parts have collapsed.

PROSPECT REEF:

The ketch "Prospect" was wrecked on this reef to the east of Fisherman Island.

REEF POINT:

The southern portion of Abel Head.

RESULT ROCK:

In 1917 the 23 ton ketch "Result," carrying coal from Golden Bay, struck this rock in Torrent Bay and sank.

SIMONET CREEK:

Flows into Appletree Bay, named after one of the hands who landed with D'Urville and Lesson at Watering Beach.

STILWELL BAY:

See also Cove Bay and the Three Streams Bay.

TE KARETU POINT:

See Alophe Point.

TE PUKATEA:

Is occasionally known as Minnie Pitt's . . . she was the daughter of Albert Pitt, see Pitt Head.

THREE STREAMS BAY:

See Stilwell Bay, see Cove Bay.

TINLINE BAY:

Is the second bay to the west of Guilbert Point. John Tinline had property here.

TOLLISERS:

This is an older name for the scrub covered rocky islands to the south of Kaiteriteri. This could be a corruption of the name Torlesse, who was a surveyor.

TONGA ISLAND:

D'Urville calls this Ile Tagui.

WATERING BEACH:

Is where D'Urville watered his ship in the Astrolabe Roadstead, and is also called Bully-O.

WARRAMANGA:

This name, which appears on some charts, is a corruption of Wharewharangi, the bay west of Separation Point.

THE WHARF:

This is an Acheron name for a wharf-like rock south of Shag Harbour.

WHITESTONE POINT:

See Abel Head.

YELLOW POINT:

This is given on the Acheron chart, 1851, to the point east of Stilwell Bay. It is also known as Akerston Point, after a colourful and prominent settler.

—G. H. Cole.

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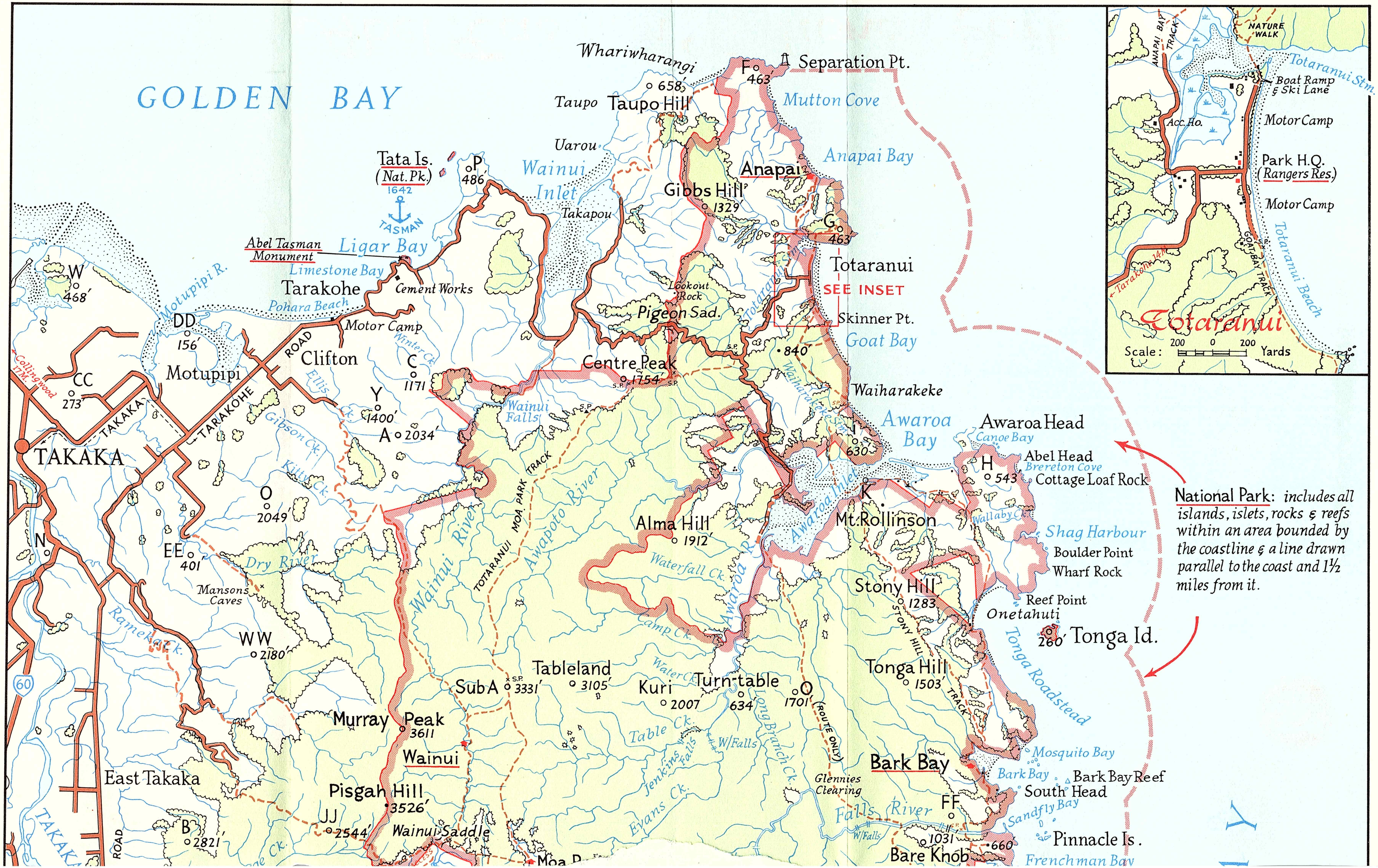
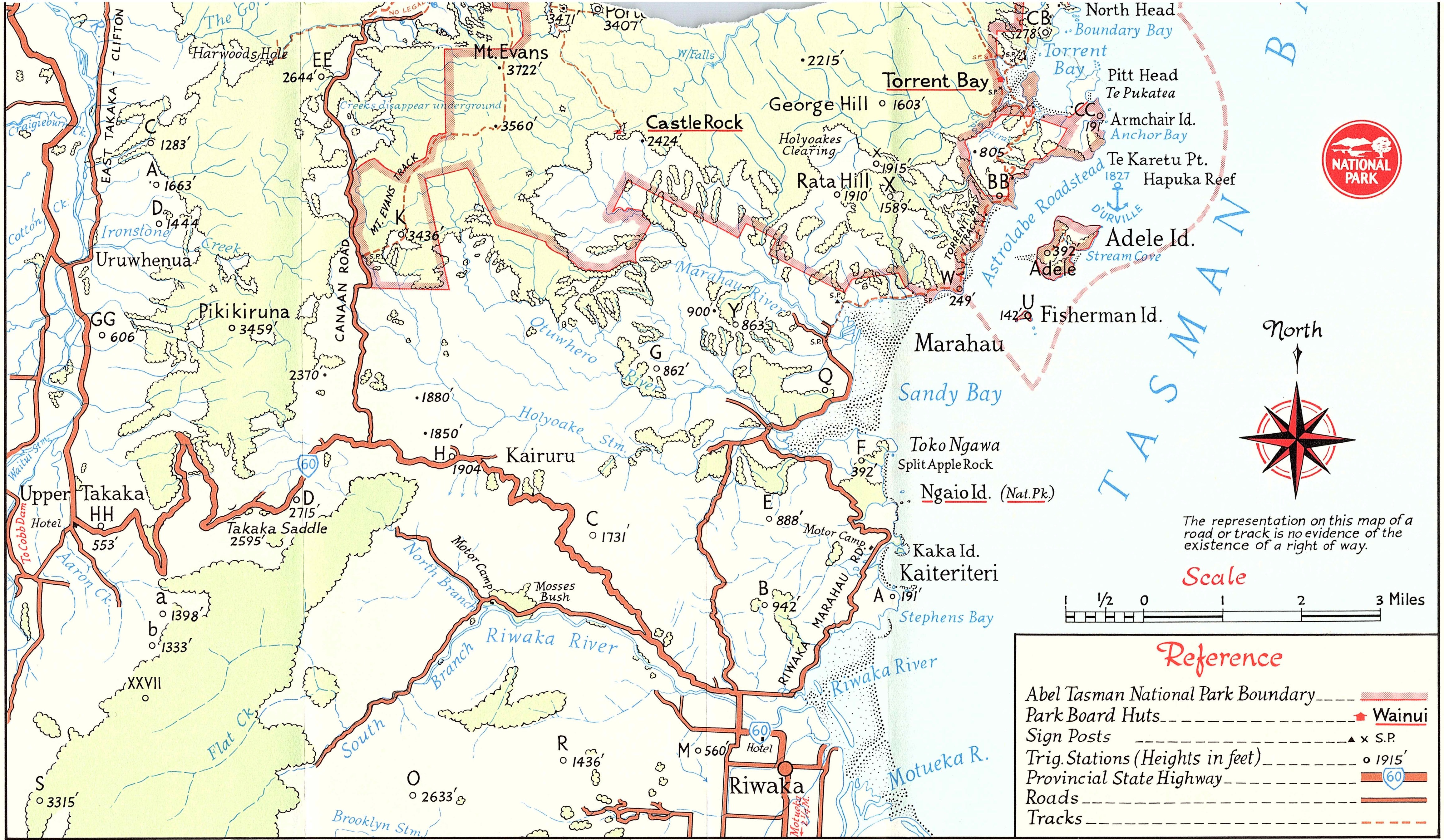
An impression of the typical bush and granite hill-country of the Park with its steep, boulder-strewn streams cascading into coastal inlets.



National Park: *includes all islands, islets, rocks & reefs within an area bounded by the coastline & a line drawn parallel to the coast and 1½ miles from it.*



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